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Pope Celebrates A Mass for Moro; Envoys Present

By Henry Tanner

ROME, May 14 (NYT)—Pope Paul VI, President Giovanni Leone, the entire Italian Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and special envoys from many countries attended a solemn state memorial service yesterday for Aldo Moro, the former premier slain by the Red Brigades.

Pope Paul, 80 and ailing, crossed the city to celebrate mass and say a special prayer for the man who had been a close friend for most of his adult life.

It was the first time that the pope had attended funeral services for any person other than a cardinal.

"Oh Lord, listen to us," the pope prayed, his voice choking at times, "you did not fulfill our pleading for the safety of Aldo Moro, of this good, gentle, wise and innocent man, of this friend, but you, oh Lord, have not abandoned his immortal spirit, marked by the faith in Christ who is resurrection and life."

The pontiff also prayed for forgiveness for the terrorists. "Oh Lord," he said, "grant that our heart be able to forgive the unjust and mortal offense inflicted upon this most dear man and upon those who have suffered the same cruel fate."

The state ceremony was held at the basilica of St. John Lateran. However, it was shrouded by all but two of Mr. Moro's immediate family — his brother Carlo Alfredo, a judge, and his sister Marina, both of whom buried their faces in their hands through most of the ceremony.

Mr. Moro's body was not in the church. His family buried him hurriedly in a private ceremony on Wednesday in the village of Torrita Tiberina, north of Rome, a day after his body was found in a parked car in downtown Rome.

Mr. Moro, in one of his letters from captivity, had written: "I request that neither the government nor the men of the Christian Democratic Party attend my funeral. I ask to be followed only by the few who really loved me."

He had pleaded in vain with the party and government leaders to agree to an "exchange of political prisoners" proposed by his captors. When the authorities refused, he wrote, "I will not absolve and not justify anyone."

Yesterday, the leaders of the government, led by Premier Giulio Andreotti, sat grim-faced throughout the substitute ceremony. Benigno Zaccagnini, the secretary-general of the Christian Democratic Party, looked drawn and haggard, years older than he had looked eight weeks ago.

After receiving communion, Carlo Alfredo Moro and his sister knelt before the pope and kissed his ring. The pontiff spoke earnestly to each of them for several moments. The members of the government did not receive communion.

Issues Mainly National
The Italian Communist Party, largest in the West, which moved to within four percentage points of the church-backed Christian Democrats in the last national elections in 1976, also stuck to a hard line against dealing with the Red Brigades.

In the communities voting, the Christian Democrats won 38.9 percent of the vote in 1976, and the Communists 35.6, with the rest shared by seven other parties.

Although voting was local the issues were mainly national and the question of terrorism dominated the campaign and the speeches of national leaders who went on the stump.

Corriere della Sera of Milan, Italy's biggest newspaper, called the elections a test which has a great tragedy for background.

The polls were open to 10 p.m. today, then reopen tomorrow from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. First results will be known about two hours after the polls close tomorrow, election officials said.

Meanwhile, thousands of Italians drove to Torrita Tiberina, the village 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Rome where Mr. Moro was buried in a private ceremony on Wednesday, and left flowers outside his tomb.

A long line of men, women and children also formed on the Via Michelangelo Cassani, the cobblestone street midway between the party headquarters of the Christian Democrats and the Communists, where the car containing Mr. Moro's body was found.

Yesterday, leftist extremists blew up a power line in northern Italy hours after setting fire to U.S. computer plant.

U.S. Transport Deaths Climb
Washington, May 14 (AP)—The U.S. transportation death toll rose nearly 4 percent last year, the biggest increase in five years. Highway fatalities led the increase, up 3 percent to 46,880.

It was the second straight year of increased highway fatalities, after two years of decline.

Under the 55-mile-an-hour national speed limit, the highway death toll had dropped nearly 20 percent in 1974 and another 20 percent in 1975 and 3 percent last year. The record for motor vehicle deaths was 55,511 in 1973.

More than half the increase in highway fatalities in 1977 resulted from motorcycle accidents. There were 4,067 motorcycle deaths, up 23 percent from the 1976 figure of 3,312.

The Army's present guidelines on fraternization are designed to discourage male officers from dating enlisted women. But, the report noted, there are no rules or laws specifically forbidding fraternization.

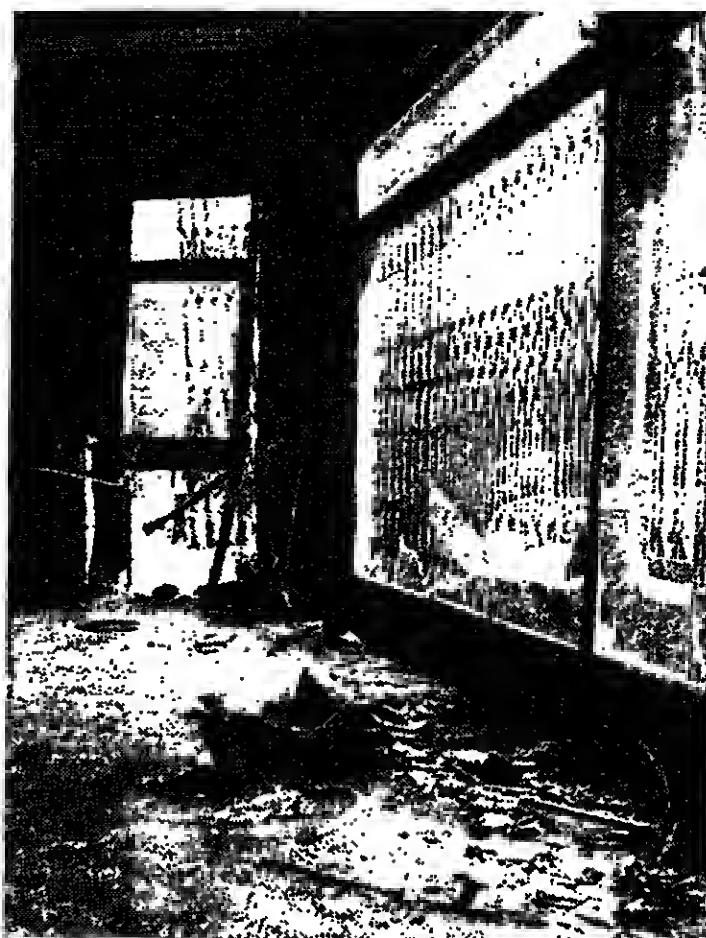
"The increasing numbers and expanding role of women in the Army," the report said, "particularly in specialties and units formerly the exclusive domain of men, have generated an assortment of troublesome social concerns loosely lumped together under the label of sex fraternization."

"Natural as it seems in view of contemporary America's liberal attitudes toward sex," the report continued, "sex fraternization is seen as a clear distraction and threat to expedition mission accomplishment," especially in isolated units.

Women will remain "distractive" to men as long as they remain a small minority in the Army, the report said, and this status imposed on them "social pressures far beyond those normally endured in the civilian world."



Francesco Cossiga, who resigned as Italy's interior minister after the killing of Aldo Moro, pays homage outside the vault in which Mr. Moro was buried in the village of Torrita Tiberina.



The inside of an automobile showroom in Rho, near Milan, that was bombed by terrorists on Saturday. It was one of a series of attacks that have followed the killing of Aldo Moro.

Begin Rejects Sadat Pullback Plan

Egypt Vote on Communists Seen

CAIRO, May 14 (Reuters)—President Anwar Sadat will hold a referendum in one week to decide whether Communists should hold any key positions in government or the press, well-informed sources said today.

The sources said the referendum would contain three questions:

- Should communists hold any key post in government or the press;
- Should all former pre-1952 political parties be allowed to return to the political arena apart from the old Nationalist and Socialist parties; and
- Should ministers from the "centers of power" (pro-Moscow ministers who opposed Mr. Sadat when he came to power after the death of Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1970) or ministers from before the 1952 revolution take part in Egypt's political life?

The pre-1952 Nationalist and Socialist parties are considered by Mr. Sadat to have been free from the corruption marking other pre-revolutionary parties.

Analysts said the referendum appeared to have three aims:

- To purge the leftist Unionist Progressive Party and its weekly organ Al-Ahali of Communists.
- To purge Egypt's new WAFD party of members who held posts in the old pre-revolutionary WAFD and to prevent politicians from the era making a come-back; and
- To block any attempt by pro-Moscow former ministers to make a come-back by creating a party of their own.

President Sadat, in a two-and-a-half-hour speech to the Peoples Assembly (parliament) earlier today, lashed out at opposition parties and the opposition press. President Sadat's address was made to mark the seventh anniversary of the so-called corrective revolution, when he removed his political opponents from the power.

The leftist party newspaper Al-Ahali has angered President Sadat by attacking his friend and confidant, Osman Ahmed Osman, who is also a relative by marriage. The newspaper described Mr. Osman as a "family empire builder."

Al-Ahali, the rightist party newspaper, has attacked a project to build a luxury hotel and apartment complex near the pyramids at Giza just outside Cairo, in which Mr. Osman's publicly owned construction company is involved.

Mr. Sadat's peace plan calls for dismantling the Israeli military government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, granting autonomy to the Palestinians and retaining military outposts and control over public order. The arrangement would be reviewed after five years by a council comprised of Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the Palestinians.

Mr. Sadat, suggesting that Egypt and Jordan return temporarily to the areas they lost in 1967, said that the Palestinians should after five years determine their future.

In a public-opinion poll published today, an Israeli newspaper said that nearly half of the 1,200 Israelis interviewed opposed evacuating captured territory on the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian frontiers.

The poll indicated wide support for Mr. Sadat's policy in his internal political battle against the opposition Labor Party, which advocates territorial concessions on all three fronts. No major party favors

leaving all the territories completely.

The poll said that 49.6 percent were against giving up land in any of the three areas, while 33.5 percent favored making some concessions. It said that 4.6 percent were prepared to withdraw if Israel had strict security assurances, and 12.3 percent had no opinion.

In a related development, the Cabinet supported Israel's new chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan, on his controversial statement that the West Bank was essential for Israel's security.

Deputy Premier Yigal Yadin, a moderate, complained to the Cabinet that Gen. Eytan had meddled in politics by saying on Israel television that it would be impossible to defend Israel from its 1967 lines.

The Cabinet ruled that Gen. Eytan had not exceeded his authority, accepting the argument of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman that Gen. Eytan had given a military opinion unrelated to the political side of the issue.

"It is our duty to say, for the sake of our people and our children, we shall stand by the demands of security and by our peace plan," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Begin's peace plan calls for dismantling the Israeli military government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, granting autonomy to the Palestinians and retaining military outposts and control over public order. The arrangement would be reviewed after five years by a council comprised of Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the Palestinians.

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Rhodesia Pact Survives Test By Muzorewa

SALISBURY, May 14 (Reuters)—Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his United African National Council (UANC) decided tonight not to pull out of Rhodesia's multiracial interim government.

A statement issued after an eight-hour meeting of the party leadership said that the decision was made "purely in the interest of the country and the people."

The government — set up to lead Rhodesia to black rule at the end of the year — thus survived its first major crisis since it was established by Prime Minister Ian Smith, Bishop Muzorewa and two other black leaders 10 weeks ago.

The UANC considered leaving the government to protest the dismissal of black co-justice Minister Byron Hove after he demanded police reform.

Stormy Meeting
The bishop made no comment as he led the 70 members of his central committee and national executive out of their meeting, which was reported to have been stormy at times.

A statement said that the meeting condemned "the conspiracy against the UANC within the transitional government."

It added: "Realizing that the withdrawal of the UANC would result in the immediate collapse of the transitional government and the Salisbury agreement, and acting purely in the interest of the country and the people, the National Executive Council decided that the party shall remain in the transitional government and the party remains committed to the objectives and tasks which must be accomplished by the transitional government."

The statement said that the dismissal of Mr. Hove on April 28 "has left a nasty political smell in our country. . . . It is the full intention of the party to cleanse the air."

"Unhappy, Suspicious"
It added: "The party remains angry, unhappy and suspicious about the motives of some individuals in the transitional government. There have been unconstitutional decisions. There has been a most serious abrogation of the principle of consensus."

"There has been a deliberate delay in the removal of racial discrimination. It would be inconsistent with the integrity of the UANC for us to fail to honor an agreement to which we are party."

"We are still in the struggle for the total liberation of our country and people," the UANC statement said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

The Zaire news agency, AZAP, reported from Kinshasa that about 4,000 rebels had attacked Kolwezi during the night of Thursday-Friday, coming from Zambia in the south, not from Angola as earlier reported.

A second attack on Mutshasha today was repelled, AZAP added. It said that the rebels who infiltrated into Kolwezi were civilian clothes.

The Zaire news agency added that the attack, called "operation dove," was supported by Cuba, the Soviet Union, Libya and Algeria.

AZAP said that Katanga general (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'Soviet Domination' Assailed
Carter Says Cuba Tries to Hinder Peace

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT)—President Carter, in one of his sharpest attacks on Cuba, said in an interview released yesterday that President Fidel Castro was under Soviet domination, was sending troops into the Middle East as well as into Africa, and was trying to prevent peaceful settlement of international disputes.

In a White House meeting Friday with editors from Hispanic news organizations, Mr. Carter said that "ridiculous" for Cuba, which in the past has been admitted to conferences of nonaligned nations, "there is no other country that acts in harmony with and under the domination of the Soviets any more than the Cubans do."

"They are completely aligned with the Soviets," he said, adding that "Castro is acting contrary to peaceful settlement of disputes that are inevitable in Africa, and that is an obstacle to any further progress between us and Cuba."

Early in his presidency, Mr. Carter took steps to normalize relations with Cuba, going so far as to exchange diplomats in each other's capitals. Those moves drew criticism from Cuban exile groups, and Mr. Carter seemed Friday to welcome the questions that allowed him to lash out at Mr. Castro.

He said that "Castro has thousands of political prisoners still in jail; I don't think he deserves it."

"Little Influence"
"We have very little, if any, influence on what Castro does concerning basic human rights," Mr. Carter said. "Nothing would please me more," he continued, "than to see Castro announce today that he was going to withdraw his troops from Angola, Mozambique, South Yemen, from Ethiopia, that he was going to refrain from injecting Cu-

ban troops into Rhodesia in the future or that he was going to quit offering Cuban troops to the leaders among the Front-Line presidents, that he was going to release political prisoners."

"But I can't tell you that he has any hopes that this will be the case."

The President repeated that U.S. relations with Cuba would not go beyond the current situation "unless Castro shows in tangible form he is committed both to peace and the enhancement of human rights."

The exact number of political prisoners in Cuba is not known. Mr. Carter has cited a figure of 3,000, but Amnesty International calls the number closer to 4,000 to 6,000 and State Department officials tend to accept the higher estimate.

As to Cuban forces in Africa and the Middle East, Mr. Carter said that "the unnecessary and excessive use of military forces by Castro all over the African continent, to some degree lately in the Middle East, like in South Yemen, has indicated to me that he has not abandoned the interest that Cuba has to subvert other people through military means."

Cuban Advisers
U.S. officials said that, in addition to the nearly 40,000 Cuban troops and advisers in African countries, primarily Angola and Ethiopia, there are "several hundred" Cuban advisers in Southern Yemen. State Department officials said the Cuban advisers had been in Southern Yemen for several years.

The President also repeated, in essence, the charge he made last week that the Soviet Union, despite some temporary gains, would fail in Africa because Russians were "racists" and "atheists."

He said the Soviet Union's involvement in Africa was "a major obstacle to trust on the part of the American people that the Soviets want peace and want to have a successful detente effort." He said he had conveyed this to Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, directly.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Senate to Vote Today on Deal

Khaled Thanks U.S. for Jets Support

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, May 14—King Khaled of Saudi Arabia thanked President Carter and members of Congress yesterday for supporting the proposed sale of warplanes to the Arab nation.

In a letter released by the State Department here, King Khaled said he wanted to emphasize that the planes are being acquired for defense, and added that Saudi Arabia is continuing to make every effort in pursuit of a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

The Senate is scheduled to vote tomorrow on a resolution that, if passed by both Senate and House, would disapprove the proposed

24.8-billion jet fighter deal, which involves Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

Saudi Arabia's long-delayed need for the planes has become a matter of pressing urgency because of the continuing and recently stepped up, Communist expansion in the area, King Khaled said. "I want to convey my high esteem and that of the kingdom for your leadership to complete the sale," he said.

King Khaled's letter was presented in Washington by the Saudi ambassador and then delivered to Mr. Carter at Camp David, Md., according to the State Department.

Meanwhile, Saudi Foreign Minister Saud al-Faisal said his nation has made its plans for the F-15s clear.

"Saudi Arabia has repeatedly made clear that the planes are for its defense and are to be placed where they will be most secure against surprise attack and can best protect our holy cities and other population centers," said Mr. Faisal, in a statement released following his meeting with former President Gerald Ford in Palm Springs, Calif.

The location of the planes and their defense mission was determined by Saudi Arabia and communicated to U.S. officials long before the deal was struck.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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The study called current guidelines for such dating "inadequate," adding that "fraternization now encompasses socialization, dating, courting and marriage." The report recommended that the Army "define unacceptable fraternization."

Currently, there are 5,737 female and 77,776 male commissioned officers in the Army, or 7 percent women, and 47,374 female and 623,826 male enlisted people, or about 7.5 percent women. The report recommended that the number of enlisted women be increased to 75,000 by 1983, or 13 percent of the total force.

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Women Are Gaining an Increased Share of Job Market in U.S.

Study Finds Army Unable to Cope With Females

Number of Working Wives Continues to Increase

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Army leaders have not yet learned how to cope with the growing number of women in their ranks and need special training, according to the most detailed study conducted by the Army on the subject.

According to the report that has just been released, the Army should recognize that fraternization now includes officers dating and sometimes marrying enlisted people, a social phenomenon so widespread that new guidelines are required.

Despite that and other difficulties such as pregnancies, the report concluded that "the problem of utilization of female soldiers does not appear to be appreciably greater than that associated with male soldiers."

The Army's present guidelines on fraternization are designed to discourage male officers from dating enlisted women. But, the report noted, there are no rules or laws specifically forbidding fraternization.

"The increasing numbers and expanding role of women in the Army," the report said, "particularly in specialties and units formerly the exclusive domain of men, have generated an assortment of troublesome social concerns loosely lumped together under the label of sex fraternization."

"Natural as it seems in view of contemporary America's liberal attitudes toward sex," the report continued, "sex fraternization is seen as a clear distraction and threat to expedition mission accomplishment," especially in isolated units.

Women will remain "distractive" to men as long as they remain a small minority in the Army, the report said, and this status imposed on them "social pressures far beyond those normally endured in the civilian world."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—Putting off marriage and children longer, women are gaining an ever-increasing share of America's jobs and now make up 41 percent of the total labor force, the Census Bureau reported yesterday.

Profiling the U.S. population, the bureau said that the labor force topped the 100 million mark for the first time last year with a gain of nearly 14.7 million workers in the period from 1970 to last year. Women accounted for 57 percent of that growth and now hold 41 million jobs.

In 1960, the bureau reported, 38 percent of all American women were employed while last year, 48 percent of the women had jobs. During the same period the proportion of men working dropped from 83 to 80 percent.

The ratio of males to females in the civilian labor force declined from 2-to-1 in 1960 to 1.44-to-1 last year.

The bureau said that the number of working wives continued to increase, rising from 40.5 percent in 1970 to 46.4 percent last year.

Young women are delaying marriage and childbearing longer. About 43 percent of the women married in the 20-24 age group last year had not borne children, compared to 36 percent in 1970 and 24 percent in 1960.

The number of women in their early 20s who have not married went from 36 percent to 45 percent between 1970 and last year.

Based on interviews with some 53,000 households interviewed monthly, the report pulls together assorted population figures mentioned in earlier surveys. An estimated 1,914,000 unmarried adults of the opposite sex were living together last year, an 83-percent increase since 1970.

The marriage rate went up marginally from 9.9 per 1,000 in 1976 to 10.1 last year but was still

below the peak of 11.0 in 1972. The number of marriages last year was 2,176,000, nearly twice the number of divorces, 1,097,000.

About 38 percent of the first marriages of women in their late 20s may eventually end in divorce, the bureau estimated. It said that women in the same group with an incomplete college education were more likely to be divorced, 49 percent, than those with four years of college, 29 percent.

The average size of an American household has declined from 3.14 persons in 1970 to 2.86 last year.

Median or midpoint family income in 1976 (the only figure available) in constant dollars, was \$14,960, about \$500 higher than in 1970, and was 3 percent higher in 1976 than in 1975.

White families had a median income in 1976 of \$15,540, black families \$9,240 and those of Spanish

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

In Overnight Coup

Pro-Leftist Regime
Toppled in Comoros

PARIS, May 14 (UPI)—A group of opposition politicians and disgruntled army officers seized power in the Comoros Islands yesterday from pro-Communist President Ali Soilih. French government officials said.

The coup was carried out under the leadership of a former minister, Said Atthoumani, and Col. Mustapha Cuanjo, according to radio re-

ports from the impoverished Indian Ocean archipelago. All telephone communications to the 838-square-mile island country that stretches between Mozambique and Madagascar were cut and the Moroni international airport was shut, officials said.

There were no immediate reports of any fighting in the overnight coup. In a broadcast monitored by French radio stations on Reunion Island, Col. Cuanjo appealed to the 300,000 inhabitants to stay calm. Mr. Atthoumani was a close aide of President Ali Soilih on Aug. 3, 1975.

Complaints of Refugees

The Comoros, a self-governing French territory until the declaration of independence on July 6, 1975, is a largely agricultural country whose main products are vanilla, copra, perfume and tropical fruits. Only about one-fourth of the children receive any education.

In recent months, several hundred refugees have fled to Mayotte, an island in the archipelago whose population refused to join the other islands and voted to remain a French overseas possession.

The refugees have been charging that under Mr. Soilih — an agricultural expert turned politician — the regime was enforcing far-left socialism patterned on early Maoist Communism in China.

They said that Mr. Soilih's government had lost the support of the predominantly Moslem population because of its anti-religious policies. Mr. Soilih also was embroiled in a diplomatic tug-of-war with France over Mayotte.

In petitions to the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, Mr. Soilih has attacked France for refusing to let his government take over Mayotte and once said "France is the No. 1 enemy of the Comoran people."

Thirteen months ago, he announced he had crushed a plot to assassinate him and in the next few weeks arrested numerous political opponents, including several cabinet ministers of the toppled Abdallah regime.

Zaire Attack
Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

darmes attacking Mutshatsha were helped by whites, identified as Cubans. The attack took place at 10 a.m. and was pushed back after 2½ hours, the agency said.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire had called an urgent meeting of the army general staff while the secretary of state for foreign affairs called ambassadors from the United States, France, Belgium, Morocco and China to ask for their help in defeating the invasion.

A roving Zaire ambassador was immediately sent to Paris, where the Zaire foreign minister is, and other Western capitals. It was reported.

Last year's invasion lasted 2½ months and was only completely beaten back on May 20 after retreating Zaire troops were reinforced by Moroccan and Ugandan troops, with France supplying military air transport and ammunition. The United States other military equipment and Egyptian air force personnel.

Philippine Collision

MANILA, May 14 (AP)—A woman was killed and another person was missing after a small interisland cargo ship sank in a collision with a 3,231-ton tanker carrying 30,000 barrels of gasoline and diesel fuel, the Philippine Coast Guard said today.

On IncurSION by Troops

China Calls Russia Alibi Unsatisfactory

BELGRADE, May 14 (AP)—China was not satisfied with the Soviet explanation of the recent crossing of Soviet soldiers into Chinese territory, along the Sino-Soviet border, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Peking yesterday.

Tanjung quoted a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying: "The Soviet explanation does not reflect reality. We are not satisfied."

Two days ago Yu Chen, the Chinese deputy foreign minister, presented the Soviet Embassy with a sharp note protesting the intended military provocation on the Ussuri River, saying Soviet soldiers penetrated into Chinese territory and beat and maltreated Chinese citizens.

The Soviet Union granted that border guards had crossed into China, but they said it was by mistake and denied any maltreatment of Chinese citizens.

Meanwhile, China's military policymaking body, again asserting

that the Soviet Union wants to subjugate China, has ordered intensified training, especially in anti-tank, anti-aircraft and anti-paratrooper fighting.

China's official news agency said the order by the Communist Party Central Committee's military commission "stressed military training with an eye to actual combat."

It also said, "All units should strengthen training in protecting themselves against atomic, chemical and germ weapons."

Cuba Stand Is Strong

(Continued from Page 1)

and through such intermediaries as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

While the Russians, Mr. Carter said, might give some short-term influence, "on the long term basis, I think that our own relationship with the African people, our absence of racism against black people now, our commitment to economic aid rather than military aid, would be a very significant factor."

He said that because "the Soviets are atheistic" and most of the African leaders "are deeply religious people," the United States would come out ahead.

Cubans Reported in Zambia

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—The number of Cuban mili-



Radicals with helmets and masks watch riot police from a tower at Japan's Narita airport.

Despite Presence of 8,000 Policemen

Guerrillas Bomb Tokyo Airport Station

TOKYO, May 14 (UPI)—A band of urban guerrillas firebombed a communications station near Tokyo's controversial new international airport yesterday despite the presence of 8,000 policemen at the unopened installation.

The group of six or seven men overpowered a guard at the radio relay station by throwing incendiary bombs. The station was a key link in the airport's communications network.

Earlier yesterday, Japanese police increased bodyguards for Cabinet ministers and announced they would seize 36 buildings controlled by urban guerrillas in preparation for the airport's opening.

Seitaro Asanuma, the national police director, said the measures were part of a new policy of "mobile warfare" against the radicals, who have delayed the opening of the airport at Narita for several years.

Opening Delayed

They stormed the control tower in mid-March, smashing up computer equipment with axes to post-

pone a scheduled March 20 opening. The government of Premier Takeo Fukuda later set May 20 for dedication of the \$2.5-billion terminal, 41 miles northeast of Tokyo. The guerrillas swore to keep the airport closed.

Emergency legislation allowing the police to seize any leftist-controlled building within three kilometers of the airport was hurriedly passed by parliament Friday.

Radical organizations control an estimated 36 structures — ranging from crude huts to the three-story concrete "Fortress No. 1" near the south end of the runway — in a security zone around the airport.

Most of them are built on the lands of farmers opposed to the new airport and have been used as living quarters, hospitals and weapons factories, officials say.

A special task force of 450 policemen searched 13 of the buildings Friday and a police spokesman said they would begin seizing all of them today.

Services
For Moro

(Continued from Page 1)

munion and did not step up to greet the pontiff.

Among those in the U.S. delegation were Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, Rep. Frank Annunzio, D-Ill., and Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M.

Foreign Representatives

Most West European countries sent representatives of cabinet rank or high officials of leading political parties.

Pope Paul and Mr. Moro had been personal friends for more than 30 years. They met when Mr. Moro headed a Catholic lay organization and the pontiff, then a bishop, had acted as chaplain of the group.

The pope's decision to take the virtually unprecedented step of leaving the Vatican and attending Saturday's service surprised many observers when it was announced Friday. To some it seemed to go against the Moro family's desire to keep all funeral ceremonies strictly private, in keeping with his last wish. Eleonora Moro, his widow, had announced that one of the family would attend the state ceremony.

But Saturday's Italian newspapers carried a public message to the pontiff from the Moro family expressing their "devout and filial thanks" for the prayers he had offered during the eight-week ordeal and for his appeal to the Red Brigades asking them to spare his life.

It said that in view of the party's anger and disgust, Bishop Muzorella would not join other members of the four-man supreme executive council — Mr. Smith, the Rev. Nabaningiri Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau — in joint meetings to explain the internal settlement. The bishop boycotted the first such meeting at Mrewa last Wednesday.

The statement repeated its objectives for the interim government, including release of detainees and political prisoners, an end to execution of political prisoners and the dismantling of so-called "protected villages" which are to protect tribespeople from guerrillas and to isolate the guerrillas.

30 Plucked Off Ship

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14 (AP)—Thirty crewmen were evacuated by U.S. Coast Guard helicopter from the British freighter Protina yesterday after the 450-foot vessel ran aground in Lake Michigan off Milwaukee.



Trapped by fire in Ankara, a man struggles to escape through small fifth-floor window (above, arrow), then jumps to his death (right). Fire started Friday in a third-floor handbag factory and spread rapidly to shops and businesses on other floors. Thirty-four persons were killed — at least 6 in leaps from building — and more than 100 hurt.

'In Interest
of Rhodesia' U.S. Army Report Urges
Training About Women

(Continued from Page 1)

Friday called to discuss the report, which now goes to the Army command for consideration, two officials expressed different views on the pregnancy issue.

Robert Nelson, assistant secretary of the Army, said that pregnancy should be viewed as "temporary medical disability" that does not warrant being kicked out of the Army or being put on leave without pay on grounds the affected troops could not be deployed with their Army units.

But Lt. Gen. DeWitt Smith Jr., the Army's personnel chief, said of new mothers: "If a bugle is blown, they can't be babysitting."

Strength requirements for the various jobs in the Army so that women are neither frozen out of certain specialties nor given heavier tasks than they can handle.

New rules that would require discharging a pregnant soldier once a doctor determined she could not be deployed or else putting her on leave without pay until she was physically able to return to duty.

Pregnancy Problem

The report, entitled "Evaluation of Women in the Military," said that pregnancy is perceived in the field as the greatest impediment to the full integration of women in the Army. It fiscal 1977, 15 percent of women soldiers became pregnant.

(Continued from Page 1)

ization guidelines to prepare the Army for this tremendous sociological change, including the following:

• Special training in female physiology and male reaction to women soldiers and officers because "the increasing number of women in the Army has posed new problems for male and female officers and noncommissioned officers which are foreign to their personal and professional experience and training."

• Strength requirements for the various jobs in the Army so that women are neither frozen out of certain specialties nor given heavier tasks than they can handle.

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Women Get
Jobs in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ish origin \$10,260. Families headed by females had a median income of only \$7,210 compared with a husband-wife family whose median income was \$16,200.

• In 1976, about 25 million persons or 12 percent of the population were below the poverty level — with blacks making up 30 percent and Hispanics 31 percent of the poor people. The disparity accounted for another 13 percent.

• There were 24.5 million blacks in the population in March of last year, representing 11.5 percent of the total. Persons of Spanish origin numbered 11.3 million. Their total included 6.55 million persons of Mexican origin, 1.74 million from Puerto Rico, \$80,000 from Cuba, and 2.30 million from Central or South America or other Spanish locations.

• The birthrate last year was 15.3 per 1,000 population, up from 14.7 in 1976 and 1975. The death rate edged downward to "a historic low" of 8.2 per 1,000, compared with 8.9 in 1976 and 1975.

Thai Police Report

3 Cambodians Killed

BANGKOK, May 14 (AP)—Three Cambodian soldiers were reported killed today in a clash with Thai border police near the frontier village of Ban Kao Noi about 135 miles east of Bangkok.

Thai police said that the three Cambodians were killed in a land mine explosion and that they were part of a 50-man contingent. They said the battle lasted 15 minutes, but there were no other reports of casualties.

Dayan Visits Finland

HELSINKI, May 14 (AP)—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit.

WEATHER

C F			C F				
BARCELONA	17	63	overcast	MADRID	20	68	clear
BIRMINGHAM	13	55	overcast	MILAN	17	63	cloudy
BOGOTA	20	68	cloudy	MONTREAL	14	57	cloudy
BOMBAY	21	70	clear	MOSCOW	13	55	overcast
BUEENOS AIRES	15	59	sun	MURKIN	15	59	showers
CAIRO	12	54	cloudy	NEW YORK	11	52	cloudy
CHICAGO	11	52	showers	OSLO	11	52	cloudy
DALLAS	14	57	showers	PARIS	17	63	clear
DENVER	10	50	overcast	PRAGUE	11	52	cloudy
DETROIT	10	50	overcast	ROME	17	63	clear
HONOLULU	26	79	clear	SOFIA	11	52	showers
LOS ANGELES	10	50	showers	STOCKHOLM	16	61	cloudy
LONDON	9	48	overcast	TEHRAN	26	79	clear
MANILA	26	79	clear	YOKOHAMA	23	73	clear
MEXICO CITY	19	66	cloudy	YULIA	19	66	overcast
NEW YORK	11	52	showers	ZURICH	16	61	cloudy
PHILADELPHIA	11	52	overcast				
PITTSBURGH	12	54	overcast				
PORTLAND	18	64	cloudy				
SAN FRANCISCO	20	68	clear				
SAN JUAN	25	77	clear				
SEATTLE	9	48	rain				
SINGAPORE	27	81	clear				

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GMT, all others at 1200 GMT.

(Yesterdays readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, all others at 1200 GMT.)

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SKY SNAKE — Tornado funnel pitches across the sky over Interstate 35 near Braman, Okla., late last week, touching down near the Chikaskia River, causing minor injuries.

Quiet, Intensive Lobbying in U.S.

Big Guns Aim at Union Organizing

By John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, May 14—At 7:30 on a recent morning, Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., was visited at his Senate office by an unlikely pair of lobbyists: two striking furniture workers who were praising a bill to help labor unions organize companies.

As one of the Senate's most militant conservatives, Sen. Allen might seem an unlikely target for such a sales pitch.

Yet he listened politely as Ed Bolden and Wayne Scott of Dothan, Ala., told how they had won an organizing election at their plant only to be denied collective bargaining negotiations. As a consequence, they said, they had been on strike since July but the company continued to operate with strike-breakers.

Significant Victory

True to form, Allen said that he could not support the bill. Nevertheless, the two amateur lobbyists came away with what the top brass of the AFL-CIO regard as a significant victory. Sen. Allen, the Senate's most skilled obstructionist, promised that he would not lead the filibuster that other opponents intend to mount when the bill reaches the Senate floor.

The bill, entitled the Labor Law Reform Act of 1978, has received relatively little public attention. Yet it is labor's No. 1 legislative priority and quietly has generated almost as much of a political fight as the recent one over the Panama Canal treaties.

Indeed, the \$7.5 million estimated to have been spent by business and labor to oppose the bill is believed to exceed even the huge sums involved in the Panama treaty dispute that tied up the Senate for 10 weeks and ended a month ago.

On the basis of the money and emotion invested alone, the labor bill is shaping up as one of the classic labor-management legislative confrontations of the century.

Important Bill

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations describes the bill as the most important labor legislation since the passage in 1935 of the Wagner Act, which created the National Labor Relations Board and broadened the right of workers to join unions.

After organized labor's unexpected defeat on the common situs picketing bill in the House last year, about 500 business organizations joined in a common front called the National Action Committee on Labor Law Reform with the aim of killing the labor bill. The

frequently divided labor movement has shown unusual cooperation in support of the bill.

The result has been an avalanche of mail from both sides to members of Congress. Money also has gone for mass fund-raising appeals, opinion polls, newspaper advertisements and printing of millions of circulars.

Management contends that the bill would be inflationary, costly to taxpayers and "unfairly put the power of Uncle Sam behind union organizing efforts because unions can no longer do it on their own."

Undue Delays

Labor argues that the bill is needed to deal with businesses, particularly in the South, that refuse to bargain fairly with unions and to reduce what labor calls undue delays in obtaining organizing elections.

To publicize its problems and to lobby members of the Senate, the AFL-CIO recently brought to Washington from around the country a dozen workers described as victims of unfair labor practices. Two of them were the striking Alabama furniture workers who called on Sen. Allen.

At a subsequent press conference, the Alabama said that workers at the Charles Manufacturing Co. in Dothan had voted 104 to 23 in March of last year to join the

United Furniture Workers Union. But they said that the company "refused to bargain in good faith on grounds that the union did not represent a majority of the workers."

The Alabama said further: "A strike was called on July 11, 1977, whereupon management hired 150 strikebreakers. Although the [National Labor Relations] Board issued a complaint against Charles in October, 1977, the striking employees still remain without a contract or a job."

Among other things, the bill would:

- Provide deadlines of 21 to 75 days after the required petitions are submitted for the NLRB to conduct union-representation elections to determine if workers want a union affiliation.
- Call for time-and-a-half back pay for workers dismissed illegally for union activities.
- Provide for equal-time access to workers by union representatives when management talks to employees during working hours in the midst of organizing drives.

- Permit the government to deny federal contracts for up to three years to companies that deliberately violate NLRB orders aimed at protecting workers' rights.
- Require employers to compensate workers for wage and benefit improvements lost during illegal bargaining delays.

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Abuse on Farms Feared

U.S. Law Allowing Child Labor Is Hit

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON (WP)—When Congress voted last year to let children as young as 10 work as harvest laborers, proponents painted a pastoral scene, worthy of Norman Rockwell, depicting happy farm children gambling through berry patches to earn a little extra money for a Saturday movie.

Another set of pictures has emerged at the Labor Department, where regulations have been drafted to implement the law. One is a montage of bureaucratic red tape. Another was, as a witness said, a "portrait of dark-skinned children in the cotton fields again."

The Labor Department, which did not want the law in the first place, was caught in the crossfire between those who said the regulations were more restrictive than Congress intended and those who said they were too lenient.

One issue is whether the 1977 amendment to the Fair Labor

Standards Act, which permits the Secretary of Labor to grant waivers dropping the minimum age for agricultural work from 12 to 10 under certain conditions, would allow harvest work by children of migrant workers.

The amendment requires that working children commute daily from their permanent residence, but the regulation defines residence as "the place where the minor normally resides with the minor's parent."

Abuse Feared

If that place is a migrant labor camp, the door would be open to use 10-year-old migrant children in the fields, according to the National Association of Farm Worker Organizations, which is scheduled to testify today in the second day of hearings on the proposals.

In general, according to the National Consumers League and others who attacked the proposals, the legislation would make field labor by 10-year-olds the rule rather than the exception, inviting displacement of adult workers with danger from machinery, pesticides and overwork.

On the other hand, Rep. William Cohen, R-Maine, and the Washington State Farm Bureau — representing potato and berry producing areas that led the demand for the

lower minimum age — complained that the rules were too restrictive.

Counting that potato and berry harvesting in Maine is a family and community affair that has never been open to abuse, Rep. Cohen said that growers should not be made to seek individual waivers with evidence in each case that older workers are not available.

Herbert Cohen, assistant administrator of the Labor Department's wage and hour division, said that neither Congress nor the department had any intention of permitting migrant children to work.

Brzezinski Trip to Peking Will Include Others

WASHINGTON, May 14 (WP)—Presidential assistant Zbigniew Brzezinski will take several senior State Department and Defense Department officials with him to Peking late this week on a mission to continue dialogue with Chinese leaders, White House sources said yesterday.

The officials include Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs; his deputy, William Gleysteen Jr., a leading expert on Chinese matters and formerly deputy chief of the U.S. Mission in Taiwan; and Morton Abramowitz, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Also accompanying Mr. Brzezinski will be four National Security Council assistants: Samuel Huntington, author of the U.S.-Soviet policy assessment known as Presidential Review Memorandum 10; Michael Okkenberg, and Michael Armacost, NSC specialists on China and Japan, respectively; and Benjamin Huberman, specialist on science and technology.

Mr. Brzezinski's mission, which is to include stops in Tokyo and Seoul after the May 20-23 visit to Peking, has been described as "a consultation trip on a broad range of issues" rather than a negotiating trip to arrange formalization of relations between the two countries.

NORAD Sets 4-Day Test

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 14 (UPI)—The North American Air Defense Command says it plans to test its warning and defense systems on the U.S.-Canadian border and along the coasts of the two countries for four days beginning tomorrow.

Frustration, Pay Cited

White House Losing 7 Blacks on Staff

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT)—Seven of the 19 blacks on the White House staff have resigned or are leaving, some for higher-paying jobs, others out of frustration with the Carter administration, three high-ranking officials reported yesterday.

A black who has submitted his resignation said that it was coincidental that the departures were taking place within six weeks. "There was no black caucus on this," he said.

The blacks on the White House staff, however, have been a tight-knit group and they have talked among themselves frequently about their problems and frustrations.

The first to leave, about 10 days ago, was Kurt Schmoke, assistant director of the domestic council. He is shortly to become the U.S. attorney in Baltimore.

At the beginning of the month, Lawrence Bailey, deputy assistant for intergovernmental affairs, who was earning \$48,000 a year, submitted his resignation, effective tomorrow. He is to take a post in the First African-Arabian Corporation on the West Coast.

On June 9, Dennis Green, associate director in the Office of Management and Budget, will return to an executive position at the Ford Motor Co.

Two Forced Out

Officials said that Edward Smith, of the White House public liaison office, and Amelia Parker, a member of the staff of Carter assistant Hamilton Jordan, had been forced out in reorganization moves. Miss Parker has obtained a job at the State Department in international communications.

The officials said that two more black staff members asked that their names not be disclosed before

they announced their plans to resign.

"Each is leaving for a different reason," one said in a telephone interview, adding, "but it is accurate to say that there is concern among the black appointees about their situation, and some are just plain frustrated."

A young black who has been at the White House about half a year, and who intends to stay, confirmed that some were leaving "to get better jobs," but that "other folks are frustrated." He added, "They weren't able to deal the way they

wanted to, their supervisors weren't listening to them and they were not able to communicate the needs of the black community."

Valerie Pinson, an associate for Congressional Liaison and a black who is staying on in a \$42,000 post, commented: "I'm not saying everything is fantastic, but the reason for most leaving is to better opportunities. Unfortunately, the timing is not too good."

One Replacement

A White House spokesman said that the only departing black who definitely will be replaced by a black is Mr. Green. His replacement is to be Frank Raines, who is an assistant director of the domestic council.

Martha Mitchell, the highest-ranking black at the White House, spoke in a recent interview of "animosity and unwillingness of some blacks, both inside and outside the administration, to work with me on specific problems." Miss Mitchell is an assistant to Mr. Carter for special projects.

The blacks are leaving the White House in the aftermath of the disclosure that Mr. Carter had invited Mayor Richard Hatchery of Gary, Ind., to be a presidential assistant for liaison to the black community. Mr. Hatchery indicated that he would be willing to serve as a dollar-a-year consultant while retaining his urban post, but said he would wait a month or more to decide.

Copper Firm Brass Win Town; Most Vote To Take Money, Run

LARK, Utah, May 14—The Majority of Lark's homeowners and renters, in separate balloting, have agreed to accept Kennecott Copper Co.'s offer of financial aid to relocate elsewhere, but those who voted against the offer say they will stay on and continue pressing for more money.

A Kennecott spokesman said that the firm was handing out settlement checks to some people last Thursday, even while voting on the offer was under way. By Friday, 24 Lark residents had picked up relocation checks.

Kennecott offered homeowners an average of \$11,000 each. Renters could get \$1,500 to relocate, plus some extra money for improvements they have made to their homes. In addition, about 30 homes would be moved to nearby Copperton to provide low-cost housing for the town's oldest residents.

The vote among homeowners was 34 to accept, 17 to reject and 3 not voting. Among renters the vote was 44 to accept, 23 to reject or not voting. Each household got one vote in the election.

"The vote went better than I thought it would," said an opponent, Hilda Grabner, the 81-year-old miner's widow who went to Kennecott's annual meeting in New York last week and pleaded with Kennecott to help the townfolk.

"Many people were afraid of the company, that's why they voted to accept," Mrs. Grabner said. "Kennecott told some people if they didn't accept this offer it would be withdrawn and they would get nothing."

A Kennecott spokesman said the firm would not have withdrawn the offer and never told anyone that it would.

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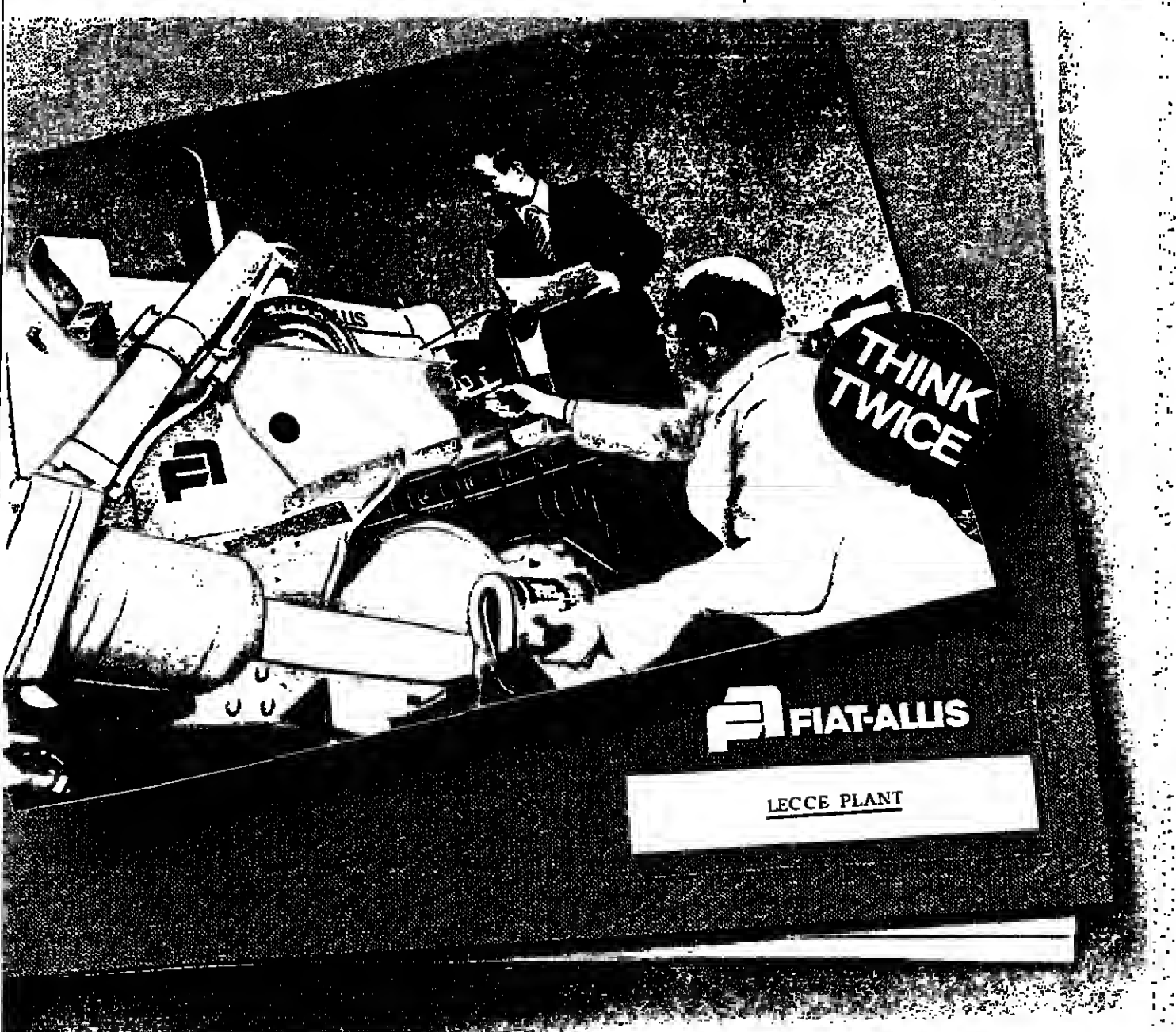
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More Than 100 Explosions in U.S.

Refuse Plants Face Blast Risk

By Walter Sullivan
CHICAGO (NYT)—Explosions from discarded ammunition, gasoline cans and other items pose a serious danger at plants that grind up the nation's refuse, which is an increasing source of fuel and salvaged raw materials.

There have been more than 100 explosions, many of them severely destructive. A number of workmen have been injured, at least one fatally. The explosions have occurred when explosive items got past those people assigned to watch

the flow of refuse toward the shredders, or because dust in the system reached explosive densities. Ways to minimize the danger of such explosions were discussed at the eighth National Waste Processing Conference, held here last week.

The problem was discussed in a paper presented by A. R. Noll and E. T. Sherwin of All-American Environmental Control Corp., a subsidiary of Cargill Inc., a Minneapolis-based international commodity marketing and processing company.

Ambitious Reform Planned

Income Tax to Become Serious Matter in Spain

By James Markham
MADRID, May 14 (NYT)—Leaning over the gold cutlery, the Spanish businessman smiled slyly at Treasury Minister Francisco Ordonez, and turned to the countess seated across the table.

"Well," he said, glancing out toward the hostess's swimming pool, "I would say that with the house, the swimming pool, the furniture and the other goods, net wealth could be put at approximately..."

The guests broke into light laughter.

The subject was a novel one in Spain: paying income taxes.

In the last year, this country has made important strides toward becoming a democratic state. Now a band of young economists and technocrats in the Treasury Ministry is putting together what could be the most ambitious reform to date by Premier Adolfo Suarez's centrist government.

Low Savings

That great nightmare of Western industrial civilization, the income tax, is about to descend in earnest on Spaniards—at a time when their economy is in a state of crisis, with savings at low levels and disinvestment spreading throughout industry.

"I can't say that all the people have put themselves at peace with the Lord in this matter," said Jose Victor Sevilla, the director general of taxation. "But there certainly

has been a jump forward. Before, income-tax evasion was the first national sport in this country, even ahead of soccer."

If the government and the parliament permit him, the general Mr. Sevilla, 35, will oversee a genuine collection of income taxes, armed with a newly mobilized tax bank and about 1,500 tax inspectors—and another 1,000 by next year.

Laws already on the books will permit inspectors, in special cases, to look at citizens' bank accounts and, after trial, send big-time tax dodgers to jail—unheard of in the Spain of Franco.

"Not Colombia"

"People think that the machinery we have works less well than it really does," said Mr. Sevilla. But he acknowledges that his countrymen have not in the past taken the tax man seriously. "This is not Colombia, but neither is it the United States. You know what I would like to see in Spain? The scenes you see in American movies where the guy, grabbed by the cop, says, 'Watch out, I'm a taxpayer.'"

That may take a while.

Spain's first income-tax law went on the books in 1932 under the short-lived Second Republic, but the Franco regime collected only payroll, or withholding, taxes from salaried workers, while huge numbers of the middle and upper classes paid hardly any taxes at all—and the very rich paid even less.

Now, by lowering the taxation rates to levels below those of the rest of Western Europe, Mr. Sevilla and his men hope to collect more revenue and make the tax burden fall more equitably across Spain's social spectrum.

175,000 Used Amnesty

A government-proclaimed amnesty on fraudulent past returns has induced about 175,000 families to "regularize" their standing with the tax authorities, with no questions asked.

I think that most Spaniards have come around to the idea that they should pay taxes," said Mr. Ordonez, the treasury minister, who has made tax reform the centerpiece of his labors.

Like many things the reformist government is doing, the income-tax law could boomerang against Mr. Suarez's middle-class electoral constituency. The average industrial worker will not be paying more taxes, but self-employed professionals and corporate executives will.

Moreover, the very rich will still find themselves, by world standards, lightly taxed, with plenty of legal loopholes to reduce their burdens.

Under the government's proposals, a married couple with two children and an annual income of the equivalent of \$25,000 a year will be taxed at a rate of 16 percent; a similar couple with an income of \$62,500 will be taxed at a rate of 26 percent, but at \$125,000 the rate is only 39 percent.

Trenchant Criticism

Mr. Ordonez has been obliged to anticipate one of the most trenchant criticisms of the income tax: "Where is our tax money going?" asked a recent newspaper editorial.

"In other European countries, there are high taxes, but the highways, hospitals, housing and schooling, for example, are infinitely superior."

The newspaper hardly needed to remind its readers that most Spaniards have to pay to get their children educated, that the bloated social security service, whose budget is as large as the state's, is inefficient and corrupt, or that the government subsidizes a range of crippled industries that, in some cases, have been dumped on it by skittish businessmen.

The treasury minister insists that a new law on the control of public expenditure will soon be passed, so that citizens can know where their tax money is going. The new taxes will probably not begin in bite until next year—when their political impact will start to be felt as well.

There is no fiscal consensus in this country," said an adviser to Mr. Suarez. He added, however, "People do have a kind of moral disposition to pay taxes. What they don't know yet is what kind of a trap they are about to fall into."

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After studying various systems designed to reduce the danger of such blasts, the two AENCO specialists recommended that the waste be sorted before it is shredded, rather than afterward as is normally done. They developed a device that blows air through a giant rotating drum, separating the lightweight refuse that is suitable for fuel from the heavier metals and glass.

AENCO went into the waste-processing business, they said, in the belief that solid-waste reclamation "is relatively simple." In designing the New Castle plant, however, the organization did not realize that the refuse would contain "such items as truck engines, truck rear ends, manhole covers and the like." Consequently, the shredders had to be modified.

Provision also was made for explosions equivalent to that produced by six sticks of dynamite. "We never dreamed that we would ignite anything like that amount of explosives," the two specialists said.

The first major explosion was in June, 1973. Inspectors at the picking station sighted two cans of smokeless powder and pulled them out, but somehow one can was returned to the conveyor. The explosion-resistant plant proved adequate and there was little damage.

Later, a series of smaller explosions occurred, including one from 50 cases of discarded perfume that contained almost pure alcohol.

The plant's worst blast, on June 29, 1974, was estimated by federal agents at equivalent to 60 sticks of dynamite. It blew the plant apart, causing \$250,000 in damage and closing production for 16 months. The only injury was a skinned knee, but the cause of the blast remains unknown.

Two years ago an inspector spotted and removed "a strange object" in the housebold waste. It was an anti-tank mine designed to penetrate 12 inches of armor plate. It was traced to the effects of a deceased Army colonel, who had kept it as a souvenir.

Two in Rights Group Go on Trial in Tiflis

MOSCOW, May 14 (AP)—Two central members of the Georgian Republic's branch of the "Helsinki" human rights group go on trial tomorrow, the same day as the trial of the group's Moscow founder, Yuri Orlov, dissidents said yesterday.

The dissidents said that Zviad Gamsakhurdia, leader of the 16-month-old group, and Merab Kostava, another group member, both arrested on April 7 of last year, would go on trial in the Georgian capital of Tiflis. The charge against them is "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," the same charge as against Mr. Orlov in Moscow. It carries a maximum penalty of seven years in a labor camp followed by up to five years of internal exile.

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PORTUGAL HOLIDAYS
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U.K. Reported To Set Dragnet For Terrorist

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad has launched a dragnet for "Carlos," one of the most wanted men on the list of international terrorists, after a sighting in a London street, the Sunday Telegraph said today.

A police spokesman confirmed that a search had been launched for Venezuelan-born Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, known as "Carlos." "We are making inquiries," he said.

The Telegraph said that "Carlos" had been seen by an Arab employee of an embassy in the Paddington district of London on April 20. He said he had not reported the incident in Scotland Yard until Tuesday for personal reasons which he declined to elaborate. The nationality of the embassy was not stated.

"Carlos" is wanted here for questioning in connection with the shooting in December, 1973, of Joseph Sieff, president of the Marks & Spencer chain of clothing stores. Mr. Sieff, a prominent British Jew, was wounded but survived.

British Consider School Incentive

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—In a move to keep teen-agers off Britain's swelling unemployment lines, Education Secretary Shirley Williams has proposed paying them as much as 10 pounds (\$16.50) a week if they stay in school after they are 16 years old.

Government officials estimated that the plan could cost the government up to £200 million (\$360 million) a year. But, they stressed, it could eliminate many of the welfare payments made to youngsters who quit school.

"We hope the scheme will persuade about 60,000 youngsters to stay in education or start training in colleges," Mrs. Williams told a teachers' conference Friday.

The growing number of teenagers who leave school at 16 and find no jobs available has alarmed the government. Latest statistics showed about 70,000 dropouts of work, with a big increase expected next month when the school year ends.



Martez Hill gets ready to leave hospital.

Baby Born With External Heart Leaves Ohio Hospital for Home

CINCINNATI, May 14 (AP)—Martez Hill, a medical marvel who defied enormous odds, is finally home after more than four months in the hospital in which he was born.

Born Jan. 3 with his heart outside his ribcage, Martez has surprised medical experts by surviving as long as he has. Doctors say he is now through the critical stage.

Martez, who now weighs 11 pounds, returned Friday to his parents' home in suburban Cincinnati, where he was resting comfortably, according to a spokesman for Children's Hospital.

Dr. Samuel Kaplan, director of cardiology at the hospital, said that only 13 babies have lived longer than four weeks with the rare heart condition, called ectopia cordis. Doctors are confident about the baby's chances for long-term survival, said Dr. Kaplan, although open-heart surgery may be needed eventually.

Martez, the son of William and Lois Hill, was born with no breastbone or ribs and his chest cavity was too small to accommodate his heart. Hours after his birth, doctors covered his heart with skin drawn from the sides of his chest wall.

Celebrities in Mix-Up

But Who Would Believe This Plot?

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Call it "Strangers on a Plane" and in leading roles have a syndicated columnist, a former psychiatrist who has become one of the world's leading dealers in precious metals, and a volatile Washington bureaucrat. Add some big names in cameo roles, and for locations, a plane cabin, La Guardia Airport and an apartment on Grace Square on Manhattan's Upper East Side.

Then there's the check for \$24 million.

It all began innocently enough when columnist Joseph Kraft boarded the 2nd plane last Tuesday, bound for La Guardia.

Mr. Kraft was excited, for that evening there was to be a party to open an exhibition by his artist wife, Polly, at Kornblow Gallery on West 52d Street.

Mr. Kraft spotted Laurence Silberman, the former ambassador to Yugoslavia, and the two men sat together and began chatting.

It was hot and crowded, so Mr. Kraft took off his coat and placed it in an overhead compartment. Soon a big man squeezed past Mr. Kraft and Mr. Silberman, tossing his coat up into the same overhead compartment before squeezing into the window seat and poring over reams of computer printouts.

Surprising Discovery

At La Guardia, Mr. Kraft pulled down Mr. Silberman's raincoat and a suitcase he thought was his, then with the coat under his arm, he dashed for a taxi. It was not until later, when he was hurrying out to the party, that he realized that the coat he had grabbed was not his.

In the pocket of the coat he found a well-stamped passport belonging to a Henry Jarecki. And when Mr. Kraft saw the picture in the passport, he realized that he had grabbed the coat belonging to the big man in the third seat.

But what really shook Mr. Kraft was the next item he pulled from the coat—a check made out to Mr. Jarecki for \$24 million and signed by one William Bagley.

U.S. to End Sex Discrimination By Naming Hurricanes for Men

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—Hurricane Norman?

That's right. The United States is ending years of sex discrimination in the naming of hurricanes and this season will use both male and female names to designate the storms.

The break with the practice of 25 years was announced Friday by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The switch will begin with hurricanes in the eastern Pacific this year and may be used for Atlantic Ocean hurricanes next year if the World Meteorological Organization agrees to the proposal.

The NOAA said the first tropical storm in the eastern Pacific this year will be named Aletia. The second will be named Bud and then female and male names will be used alternately.

Other names on this year's eastern Pacific list are Carlotta, Daniel, Emilia, Fico, Gilma, Hector, Iva, John, Kristy, Lane, Miriam, Norman, Olivia, Paul, Rosa, Sergio, Tara, Vicente and Willa.

But not everyone is a happy with the new trend in hurricane naming.

"I got sick when I heard about it," said one government meteorologist in New York City. "This women's liberation thing is getting to be too much."

The naming of major storms extends back to the early 1800s. Australians were naming tropical storms after women in the late 1800s.

U.S. agencies decided in 1951 to identify tropical storms by the phonetic alphabet such as Able, Baker, Charlie. But in 1952 a new international alphabet was introduced, causing different organizations to use different names for the same storms.

To eliminate the confusion, U.S. agencies began using female names in 1953 and the practice has continued.

Ferry Run Restored For Germans, Danes

BERLIN, May 14 (AP)—The ferry link between the East German port of Sassnitz and Rønde on the Danish island Bornholm has been restored for the first time since World War II, the news agency ADN said today.

It said that the link, which began operating yesterday on a twice-weekly basis, will considerably shorten the travel time from Bornholm to the European mainland. East Germany has another ferry connection with Denmark and one with Sweden.

Overdose Deaths Increasing

New Drug Flow to Berlin Seen

By Murray Seeger

BERLIN—Harassed West German police call them "an ant army" thousands of couriers bringing hard drugs from the Middle East to this city and on to West Germany, leaving a growing trail of addiction, abuse and death.

Many of the couriers are Turkish, hard to trace among the 80,000 Turks living in West Berlin and the half million more in West Germany.

Already this year, West Berlin has recorded 21 deaths from drug overdoses.

The situation is no better in West Germany, where the death toll last year was 380, compared to 102 overdose deaths in 1972.

It was against this background that U.S. officials recently issued new warnings about the dangers of drug abuse among the 225,000 U.S. military personnel stationed in West Germany and West Berlin. A congressional study said that the misuse of drugs by servicemen threatened to undermine their military effectiveness.

Pattern Reversed

Many West German experts believe that the drug problem of the 1970s is a reversal of the pattern of a decade ago.

Abuse of hard drugs in the earlier period was blamed on the U.S. draftee Army and the Vietnam war, spreading eventually into the West German civilian community. Now hard drugs have become cheaply available in the civilian community, particularly among those in their 20s, and apparently have moved in the reverse direction to the U.S. military ranks.

The German political leadership does not seem to understand the seriousness of the problem, a foreign expert commented. "At the lower level, they have very good people, working very hard, but at the upper level there is little awareness of the problem."

The press only occasionally pays attention to the drug issue and the major publications have yet to print statistics about last year's rise in overdose deaths.

The battle against drug abuse also is hampered by a conflict of jurisdiction among government agencies, the lack of a national drug enforcement agency, inexperienced police and the special legal status of Berlin.

Efficient Plans

U.S. military police and U.S. drug enforcement agents praise the West German police and customs officials for their desire to fight the drug problem and have developed friendly, efficient plans for cooperation with them. When a White House-level drug expert came to visit Bonn recently, however, there was no ranking West German official to meet with him and to discuss the problem on a national basis.

Many officials in West Germany associate the drug problem with the special status of West Berlin, surrounded by Communist East Germany.

In the view of most experts, the main entry point for hard drugs is East Berlin. It is used as a transit point by thousands of Turkish workers who commute between Istanbul and their homes in West Berlin via East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport. There are no competing nonstop flights from West Berlin's airport.

West Berlin officials complain that the Communists at Schoenefeld Airport do not inspect the luggage of the passengers coming from Turkey, in a transit status. Such travelers can easily enter West Berlin at several points which have traditionally been left free as part of West Berlin's reputation as an island of freedom.

Between two cooperating countries such a problem would be handled by a joint police and customs watch at the overseas entry point. But the East German authorities will not allow West German authorities at Schoenefeld Airport. They maintain that West Germany cannot claim any authority over Berlin affairs.

The drug couriers, once in West Berlin, can easily travel farther west by air, train or auto. West Germany has no customs or police control over travelers from Berlin. East German guards inspect trains and cars passing through their territory, but mostly for persons fleeing to the West.

New Flow Reported

In their most recent analysis of the drug traffic, West German police concluded that the flow has shifted from the former main sources in Southeast Asia to the Middle East.

The chief entry point for drugs into Western Europe traditionally was Amsterdam, where a Chinese criminal group dominated the trade. The Dutch city is still a major distribution point, but the raw materials may arrive from many directions. An international crack-

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News Analysis

Kaunda Faces Decision on Soviet Role

By David B. Ortaway
LUSAKA, May 14 (UPI)—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda left here yesterday for state visits in the United States and Britain at a crucial juncture in his country's involvement in the Rhodesia conflict and his future relations with both Washington and Moscow.

The Zambian President, a central actor in the unfolding southern Africa drama, is widely credited with having first awakened the U.S. government three years ago to the danger of a "no policy position" toward black Africa. The message was delivered in a dramatic White House speech during his last official visit to Washington in April 1975, and provoked former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger into launching a major U.S. initiative over Rhodesia a year later.

Mr. Kaunda is returning to the U.S. capital three years later with another warning, this time regarding the need for swift Western action on the still unresolved Rhodesian issue or an escalation of the Soviet and Cuban involvement there is to be feared.

In the near future, the Zambian leader himself must make a crucial decision in this regard: Whether to ask Moscow and Havana for increased military assistance to defend his own country against repeated Rhodesian Army incursions and to check the nationalist guerrilla war now aimed at undermining the new multiracial, transitional government in Salisbury.

white Prime Minister, Ian Smith, from power and the Salisbury government to the negotiating table with the Patriotic Front, the partly Zambian-based guerrilla alliance.

If Mr. Kaunda finds no political will to act decisively in Washington and London, he has been hinting strongly he will have to turn as a final resort to Moscow, even while seeking to preserve Zambia's no-aligned posture.

Such a move could seriously affect his current efforts to obtain financial and economic assistance in the West — one of the primary objectives of his trip to Britain and the United States — to rescue his country from an acute economic crisis. This at least is what Western diplomats here are suggesting as part of an apparent concerted campaign to dissuade him from turning toward the East for help.

His 10-day journey thus could prove to be a decisive turning point

in the level of Soviet and Cuban involvement in Zambia as well as in the Rhodesian nationalist struggle, although most Western analysts here discount the likelihood of direct Cuban engagement in the fighting inside Rhodesia at this point.

Stop in London

President Kaunda arrived in London last night to meet with Mr. Callaghan before going on to Washington for a two-day official state visit starting Wednesday that will include several rounds of talks with President Carter.

The Zambian leader is an admirer of the President and has often spoken highly of his human rights campaign. Mr. Kaunda is also an excellent barometer of changing moderate African opinion and policy toward the Soviet Union in southern Africa.

Probably the most pro-Western of the front-line leaders, the 54-year-old Zambian leader has found it increasingly necessary to cooperate with Moscow and Havana both to protect his country and build up the Patriotic Front guerrilla army into a credible threat to the former Smith government. He is to receive the Martin Luther King Jr. non-violent peace prize while in the United States. He is traveling to Georgia, Texas, California and New York before returning to Zambia.

Only two years ago, he was alerting Africans in strong colorful language to the danger of Soviet involvement in the Angolan civil war. "A plundering tiger with its deadly claws is now coming in through the back door" of Africa, he said of the Soviet Union and Cuba in early 1976.

By sharp contrast, on Friday he had high praise for the developing



Kenneth Kaunda

cooperation between Zambia and the Soviet Union when he met Soviet Vice President Babken Sarkisov, who is presently leading a parliamentary delegation on a visit here. "It is our sincere hope that your country will pull hard to wipe out our enemies in Southern Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia where our brothers are being tortured," he told the Soviet official.

During the past six months or so, there has been a slow increase in the number of Cubans present here in Zambia in connection with the training and support of guerrillas belonging to the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), the most moderate wing of the Patriotic Front being supported both by Zambia and the Soviet Union. Western estimates of the total number of Cubans here now seem to vary wildly from only a few dozen to more than 200.

Perhaps the most visible indication of their expanding presence is the Cuban Embassy, which is said to have more diplomats, attaches and secretaries than that of the United States.

N.Y. Blast Hits Russian Paper

NEW YORK, May 14 (UPI)—The offices of a Russian-language newspaper were damaged heavily today when an explosion ripped the building's first two floors, police said. No injuries were reported.

Police said that the explosion at the newspaper's midtown Manhattan offices extensively damaged printing facilities and some office space at the headquarters of the Novoye Russkoye Slovo (New Russian Voice).

United Press International later received a telephone call from an unidentified male who claimed that the "Jewish Armed Resistance" was responsible for the explosion, and who said, "Free Anatoli Shcharansky and all Soviet Jews. Never again." Mr. Shcharansky, a dissident leader, was arrested in March, 1977. The Soviet press has accused him of working for the CIA — a charge denied by President Carter.

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Blind U.S. Man Wins Ship Suit

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT)—Three years ago, Arthur Wohl, a social worker for the New York City Housing Authority, booked passage on a cruise to Bermuda with Home Life Ships. His reservations were canceled after the company discovered that he was blind and would be traveling alone, which was against company policy.

Mr. Wohl, 42, took his case to court, won after three years, and Saturday presented a \$125 "celebration check" to the Organization Disabled in Action to share his "victory" for disabled people everywhere.

He said that a ship is safe for a blind person because there is no traffic and there are many services for the individual. Mr. Wohl, who walks with the help of a cane but no dog, said that he is leaving on a cruise Spl. 16.

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Paper Says Belgrade To Issue Yen Bonds

TOKYO, May 14 (AP)—Yugoslavia will issue \$22 million worth of Japanese yen bonds in June, becoming the first Communist country to raise funds on the Tokyo money market, a Japanese economic daily newspaper reported.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun said yesterday that Japan hopes to promote trade with Communist nations and cut Japan's current account surplus. The bonds will help finance Yugoslavia's electric power, mining, tourism and other industries.

5,000 Bees and a Sting Later, Washington Spot Free of Swarm

WASHINGTON, May 14 (WP)—In a short-sleeved shirt and wielding only a soft whisk broom, Washington's volunteer bee collector rescued a swarm of more than 5,000 honey bees that had settled on the window of a downtown restaurant.

As crowds watched on Friday, Thomas Potter, a District of Columbia health official and amateur apiarist, gathered the bees into a portable hive.

It was the fourth time in three days that Mr. Potter had been called to spots in the nation's capital to scoop up swarms of migrating honey bees.

Mr. Potter was stung once on his arm Friday. He told the crowd, "More people die of bee stings every year than die of snake bites... but bees are usually docile and I don't mind an occasional bite. It's good for arthritis."

Mr. Potter, who has been Washington's volunteer bee collector for several years — it is not a position many have sought — keeps a safari hat, bee veil and portable bee hive in his car in late April and early May.

"That's when bees swarm, when the old queen takes off with part of the hive to form a new colony," Mr. Potter said.

He releases the bees in Maryland orchards.

Irrigation in India Brings New Life to Parched Land

By William Borders
BIKANER, India (NYT)—Just a few years ago the soil of Pratap Singh's three-acre millet farm north of here was gray and gritty and his crop was scrawny in the best seasons. Now, irrigated by the Rajasthan Canal, which is being cut for 400 miles across northwestern India, the little plot is fertile, almost lush, and its yield has more than doubled.

"The water coming in has made all the difference," Mr. Singh said as he surveyed the fields around him, where until recently the land was almost desert. "That canal has changed the whole face of our village, like a miracle."

The \$400-million irrigation network has changed the face of hundreds of villages in the 20 years since it started, bringing new life to vast tracts. One of the country's major engineering projects, it reflects the vital role of irrigation in agricultural development and the importance of water management in a hot, parched land.

Rain in most parts of India is concentrated in the monsoon from June to September.

lined office in a converted Mahara-
jah's estate in Bikaner, a 500-year-old former princely capital near the Pakistani border.

As the land becomes more productive it is providing not only food but also jobs and a new life for the brilliantly garbed people of the Rajasthan Desert. It is also easing the burden that often sends them wandering with their camels and goats and bony cattle in search of water.

The canal brings water from northern rivers, the Ravi and the Beas, which, diverted in the preliminary stages of the project, have already made the Punjab the national granary.

So far the main canal is about half built and has reached a fourth of its ultimate potential, irrigating

700,000 acres, an area about the size of Rhode Island. Although its progress has slowed in recent years, it got a big push in February when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran came to India and promised financial assistance.

"We are ready to help with your canal," he said after flying over the region and commenting on the abrupt change from green to brown as the end of what has been constructed was reached.

According to Mr. Kapoor, supporters of the canal are also encouraged by what they see as an increasing government commitment to irrigation. Forty million acres of farmland are to be irrigated in the next five years, and the amount spent this year on large projects is to be 13 percent above that of last year.

Like most construction in India, the Rajasthan Canal could be com-

pleted more quickly if it made use of less human labor and more machines but that would be considerably more expensive. "And besides," Mr. Kapoor explained, "we're designed to be labor-intensive, to provide jobs and boost the local economy as we go along."

In the slack agricultural seasons, as many as 50,000 people work on the canal, driving 5,000 camels in the 200-foot-wide excavation, hauling the dirt and sand or making bricks to line the main waterway.

After the canal is finished — in the 1980s, according to the present schedule — many of the laborers are expected to stay to work on farms that have become productive. In some areas where the canal has been completed, population density has increased to 300 people a square mile from 15, incidentally helping to reduce the pressures on less productive land.

Texaco Agrees To Give Back \$3.4 Million

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—The Energy Department said Texaco has agreed to refund \$3.4 million to Gulf Oil Co. of Seattle and to people who bought gasoline or heating oil from Gulf from mid-1973 through mid-1977.

Paul Bloom, the department's special counsel for compliance, said Friday that Texaco signed a consent decree in which the company agreed to the refunds without admitting that it made the alleged overcharges.

About \$2 million is to be paid to Gulf and must be passed on to Gulf customers at lower prices. The remainder will be paid by Texaco directly to former Gulf customers in the states of Washington and Oregon.

Energy Department auditors said that Texaco overcharged Gulf for gasoline and heating fuel between Aug. 19, 1973, and June 9, 1977, by basing its prices on those in effect after May 15, 1973, rather than before that date as required under U.S. regulations.



Rally Leaders Arrested in Iran

TEHRAN, May 14 (AP)—Nine leaders of a group of Communist demonstrators who rallied in the streets of Tehran Wednesday were arrested yesterday, the police said.

The authorities said the group of 200 persons carried banners bearing the Communist hammer and sickle and others with slogans such as "Iranian Workers and Communist Fighters Unite" in a demonstration against the government in central Tehran.

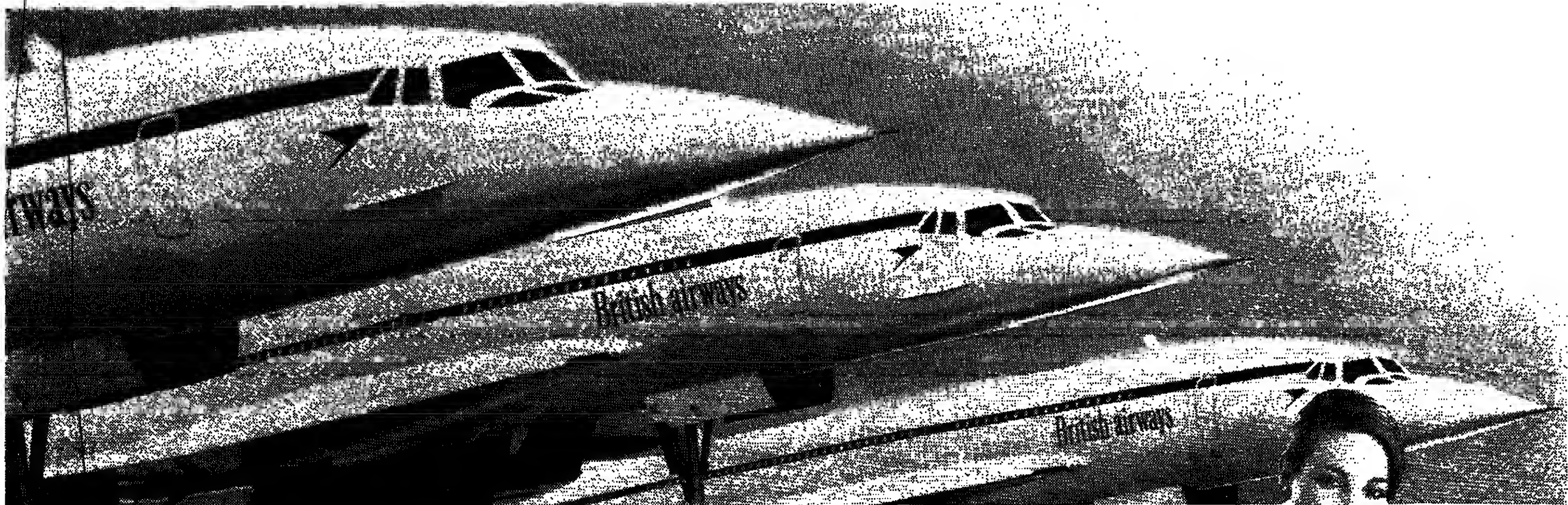
It was the first time since 1952 that a Communist group has openly

ly demonstrated in the streets. More than 100 persons have now been arrested. Since Tuesday, at least 9 persons have been killed and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed in protests in 24 cities.

Golden Gate Suicide

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14 (UPI)—A woman jogged onto the Golden Gate Bridge, chatted happily with a worker and then leaped to her death when he turned his back.

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New York: From June 1st British Airways New Yorker will fly 10 times a week! In addition to our present daily flight, there will be an afternoon flight every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

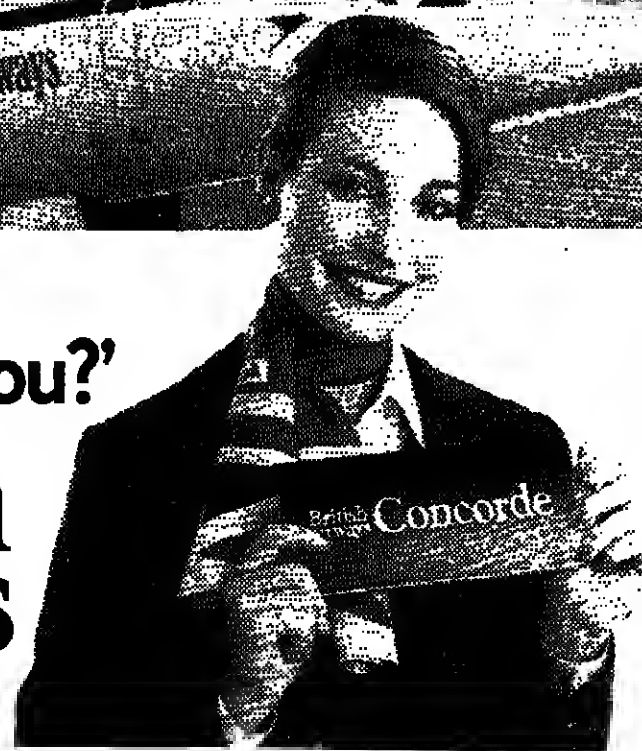
Leave London	Arrive New York
11.15 (daily)	10.00 (local time)
17.45	16.30 (local time)

Washington: British Airways Concorde flies to Washington every Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Leave London 13.00 — arrive Washington 12.10 (local time).

Bahrain: British Airways Concorde flies London — Bahrain in 4 1/4 hours, every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Leave London 14.00 — arrive Bahrain 20.15 (local time).

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airways



Terrorism and Overreaction

One hardly need be Italian for the ordeal of Aldo Moro to leave a lasting impression on the heart; nor be paranoid to wonder about its impression on the mind — about terror spreading to other free societies.

To people in the U.S., that is, in a sense, an ingenious concern. We forget how checked our own history is with terrorism — the Molly Maguires, Haymarket, Ku Klux Klan, let alone such recent manifestations as the Weather Underground, the Symbionese Liberation Army and the FALN of Puerto Rico. That we have experienced and survived terror in our past offers no consolation to anyone, but history does offer a lesson: We need to guard against terror; but we need to guard, with equal diligence, against overreacting to it.

There are few generalizations about terrorism that scholars seem agreed on. But there is one: that the aim of many terrorists is precisely to incite governments to repression, to crack down hard, provoking more unrest — and more repression. As Brian Jenkins of the Rand Corporation has observed, "The government may thus be induced by the terrorists to self-destruct."

There is little danger of that now in the United States. The country has lately learned that surveillance of potential public enemies can lead to surveillance of private political enemies; that the search for radical bombers, unchecked leads to the establishment of White House "plumbers." Indeed, the government is now embarked on the difficult task of providing federal intelligence and law enforcement agencies with clear rules of law for operations.

In the name of controlling terrorism, however, there is some muttering about these

efforts. There is a feeling among some officials that they are being subjected to a kind of no-win restraint. If they monitor a marginally suspicious group, they risk criticism for bending or breaking the rules. If they do not conduct surveillance and the group erupts into criminal action, they risk criticism for incompetence.

Such feelings may be understandable. How defensible they are depends on just how much inhibition the new rules in fact impose. A typical rule involves wiretapping and eavesdropping. In the past, if investigators wished to conduct electronic surveillance of a suspect domestic group, they needed little more authority than their suspicions. Now, under court decisions and executive guidelines, they must obtain a warrant — which means possessing at least some evidence of criminal intent, which is not always present. It is thus conceivable that a potentially troublesome group might escape surveillance for a time; but innocent groups are protected against potentially malign official spying.

In short, a slight risk is offset by a considerable protection for political freedom. The balance does not seem hard to strike, at least in the United States, but it may be harder in societies that feel themselves more vulnerable.

Freedom alone, as we have seen, is no protection against terrorists; on the contrary, the only states safe from them are totalitarian. But those who are tempted to overreact to terror risk, in effect, kidnapping their own freedoms, for with repression we end up terrorizing ourselves.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



The Case for Expanding DNA Research

By J.D. Watson

NEW YORK—I never thought much about my allergies. My parents were for Franklin Roosevelt and against the spoils of our land by senseless land speculators or industrial giants who put steel mills where there had been sand dunes and the prairie warbler had nested. People who went on bird trips or camped in the national forests and wanted to save Mineral King were the right sort, while those who owned big yachts or stripped the rolling fields of Ohio for coal were the bad guys whom we must get laws to stop. So it was natural to make out a modest check whenever Robert Redford or some equally fine fellow asked you to help him defend the environment and fight the polluters who would give us more cancer.

Now, however, I must confess that I didn't respond to Robert Redford's latest appeal. It is not that I am against him as a folk hero, but, though he must be unaware, he and I are, for practical purposes, real enemies. For some of the money he raises for the Environmental Defense Fund is being used to try to stop the experiments we do with "recombinant DNA."

This test-tube-made genetic material now provides an incredibly powerful means to find out what human genes are like. And in so doing it will give us important new ways to think, say, about our immune system, or how our blood cells are made or the nature of the genes that go out of control when cancer arises.

Friend of DNA

This being so, I most certainly am a friend of DNA and want to work with recombinant DNA to go as fast as possible. In the old days, this impulse would generally be viewed as good for the earth. Now, however, there exist highly vocal groups who think I'm a danger to the world. The Friends of the Earth, the Sierra Club and the Natural Resource Defense Council, as well as the Environmental Defense Fund, all say that our experiments pose a realistic threat to our way of life and must be constrained by their new breed of environmental laws.

All this initially surprised me, since I had always regarded environmentalists as among our most intelligent public groups and thought that the original rules for work with recombinant DNA which had come out of the 1975 Asilomar Conference should more than reassure them. Particularly since I found those guidelines a terrible overkill and probably not at all necessary.

My fellow DNA workers wanted, however, to act more than clean and certainly to give the impression of being responsible citizens. So they suggested that we largely work with specifically enfeebled organisms that would not live well outside our test tubes. And when, after Asilomar, the matter was taken up by the National Institutes of Health, they in turn wanted to look like the perfect guardian of our health and so the guidelines which we now have to live with became more than tough. In fact, they effectively blocked most of the better experiments that directly relate to cancer.

Harsh Rules

As a result, the DNA community is now very unhappy working under harsh rules we do not believe necessary and which waste vast sums of sorely needed research funds. We now want to relax greatly the guidelines we imposed upon ourselves.

Unfortunately, we find this task to be much more complicated than

their original drafting. Our main problem is that in our original statements about recombinant DNA, we kept referring to "potential dangers." Instead we should have said "conjectural dangers," since there was, and still is, not a trace of evidence that any of the experiments pose a threat to those who do them, much less to the general public.

We never expected that we would be branded as polluters by the environmental movement. For until recombinant DNA came along, we always thought we were on their side.

After all, who wants to see our planet out fit for our children to inherit? When they went to court to block DDT or keep the skies of Mount Everest Valley blue, we could only applaud. So why now are we on opposite sides? Can we have our blunders, and can our self-interest as scientists not allow us to see how indifferent we are to the harm we may do? Might, in fact, the professional environmentalists present arguments that we just can't face up to?

I feel strongly this is not the case. Compared to almost any other ob-

ject which starts with the letter D, DNA is very safe indeed. Far better to worry about dangers, or dynamite, or dogs, or dieldrin, or dioxin or drunken drivers, than to draw up Rube Goldberg schemes on how our laboratory-made DNA will lead to the extinction of the human race.

The strains of viruses and cells we work with in the laboratory generally are not pathogenic for man, and all we know about infectious diseases makes it unlikely that the addition of a little foreign DNA will create any danger for those who work with recombinant DNA-bearing bacteria. Even if no special guidelines existed, and we only employed the standard microbiological practices of routine sterilization, we should have no reason to be concerned for our health. Equally important, we should not worry that our experiments will profoundly alter evolution by creating bizarre life forms unlike any seen before.

If this is so, how can we explain the enthusiasm with which so many professional environmentalists wish to shut us down?

Letters

Excusing Crime

I lived in the Spain of the early 50s and the Ireland of the early 60s and saw poverty and the virtual absence of crime.

Yet today thanks to the fact that it is a "liberal" bromide that poverty breeds crime or, to put it the other way, that crime can be explained by poverty, journalists and presidents have the same knee-jerk response to crime. (I put the word "liberal" in quotes because I always felt the word meant freedom from established doctrine and today no one is more a prisoner of the doctrine than the avowed liberal.)

In the Tribune of May 6-7, we find a report of gang violence in Glasgow along with the usual key words: squalor, slums, unemployment, recession, social ills. Similarly, President Carter in denouncing the legal profession said: "I have inspected many prisons and I know that nearly all inmates are drawn from the ranks of the powerless and the poor."

It is my opinion that beliefs like these — either subliminal, as in the case of Ed Blanche, author of the article on the terrorization of Glasgow by gangs or overt, as in the case of President Carter — have a tendency to excuse crime as socially produced thus relieving individuals of responsibility for their acts. And individual responsibility for behavior is at the very foundation of our system of law and order.

In defense of Mr. Blanche, who wrote a very interesting report, there was, along with the usual poverty-slum theme, a hint of a more fundamental explanation of Glasgow's crime. He wrote: "The tradition of violence, fueled by the Scots' reputation as hard drinkers has run through life in Glasgow for the last 100 years and once earned the port city the title of the cancer of the British empire."

Solna, Sweden.

K.H. HECHT.

Historymucking

In an otherwise excellent column entitled "Muckrakers vs. Muck Makers" (JHT, April 28), Chalmers M. Roberts states that President Theodore Roosevelt "had just read one such article (which one is not known) before attending a Grid-

iron Club dinner in spring 1906" at which he coined the term "muckrakers."

In fact, it is generally agreed that the article which so inflamed Roosevelt was "The Treason of the Senate," an expose by David Graham Phillips which was then being serialized in Cosmopolitan magazine. This series was a searing ad hominem attack on various members of the U.S. Senate using adjectives outside the realm of objective reporting. Roosevelt supposedly complained that Phillips had gone too far in attacking "poor old Chauncey Depew," the aged senator from New York whom Phillips ridiculed as senile.

As Mr. Roberts points out, Roosevelt, though constrained to observe political protocol, consistently championed the causes of the muckrakers. Perhaps not sufficiently emphasized was the fact that the muckraking era was a product of the popular magazines rather than the less distinguished daily press of the period.

GREGORY MARTIN.

Dallas.

Racism

I was interested to read your article (JHT, May 8) about President Carter and his views on racist behavior by the Russians.

Besides the mote in his own eye, the President might also consider rethinking Great Britain.

Look around you at the Paris police; this is a racially integrated force. ergo you see many black faces. Go to London and regard the Metropolitan police; there are about 100 black faces in a force of some 24,000! Why?

ROBERT BECKER.

Paris.

Disneyland on Nile?

It is so very disgusting to watch the last of the Seven Wonders of the World, the Great Pyramids of Giza, transforming into a degenerate "amusement park" for Cairo's and the earth's suburbanites and tourists. Will they use the Cheops pyramid for the 18th hole of the golf course they plan to build? Or even better, maybe turn the whole place into a miniature

Africa: Sanctioning Some Intervention

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—It is a sobering sequel to the Indochina war, which supposedly discredited foreign military intervention generally, that in one part of the world, black Africa — which once seemed more insistently opposed to foreign practice than any other — foreign intervention has become almost routine.

Many people will recall, for instance, Africa's trembling rage at the spectacle of U.S. paratroopers dropping into the Congo (now Zaire) in 1965 to rescue threatened white missionaries. Post-independence African vulnerability and humiliation had never seemed so complete.

Yet it turns out that Africans are not so much opposed to intervention in principle as to specific cases of it. Moral pretensions and resolutions of the Organization of African Unity notwithstanding, they are ready to employ or sanction that option selectively when it suits their purposes. They are, in brief, no less pragmatic and no more self-denying than other people.

To Nigeria, President Carter said, "We share with you a commitment to an Africa... free from military interference by outside nations." He warned that intervention aggravates local disputes and "opens the door to a new form of domination or colonialism." But his hosts let him know that Soviet-Cuban intervention on the Angolan or Ethiopian or, prospectively, the Rhodesian model was fine by them, as it is to many other Africans. Not for them to agree that Africans should settle African disputes.

Lack of Resources

Africans lack the collective political resources — a strong and inclusive regional organization, a confirmed habit of consultation — they would need to soften the harsh

tribal and racial conflicts whose festering invites intervention. Among black African states, perhaps only giant Nigeria, with a well-trained-and-financed army, can protect its territorial integrity and otherwise serve its national interests in a crisis without having either to call upon external forces or to tremble lest enemies do.

Nigeria, however, has not been able to translate that power into diplomatic mediating capacity, as it tried to do in the Horn, or so far into leverage in southern Africa. To do that it might have to demonstrate the capacity to intervene — and the very demonstration, by an African state, could rouse the fears of many other African states. Their preferred alternative: Cynans and Russians.

Few people familiar with development needs and the proclivities of many African elites would casually urge Africans to beef up their military establishments. Its unhappy truth, however, that almost all the other Africans have armed forces too small or too weak to cope by themselves with the kinds of challenges and ambitions to which the continent seems increasingly prone.

Interventions

This is the basic condition in which interventions have been conducted in the last few years: by other Africans (in Ethiopia, Zaire, by minority white regimes (in Angola, Mozambique, Zambia), by Russians and Cubans (in Angola, Ethiopia) and by the French (in Mauritania, Chad, Djibouti). I put the United States, which apparently only assisted from off-stage in Angola, in a separate category. Guerrillas, who aren't exactly outsiders, go in their own category.

The French deserve a separate word. That they have managed to be militarily useful in Africa for so long without suffering any serious rebuke as "neocolonialists" is a tribute to their deft diplomacy and to the fact that they generally reinforce a satisfactory if conservative status quo. One wishes they could extend their services to countries, mostly in west Africa, though that might not win the same support at home. One also wishes that the British — with the oomph of money — could quietly work back into the similarly handy germande oie they played in their former east-African colonies before they retired from ramparts of Suva.

People in the U.S. first most about southern Africa, where the general expectation that the United States will not intervene both underlies and undercuts the attempts of U.S. diplomacy to arrange peaceable transactions. In a region where everybody and his uncle are prepared to send troops across national frontiers, the United States does not strengthen its handy forsoaking the enforcer's role.

Fortunately, intervention in Africa, though it sends geopolitical chills, is not for the United States the most important problem in the world. It's not nearly as important, for instance, as the Middle East or inflation or energy. Anyway, it's not something the United States needs to worry more about than the run of Africans do.

Sanjay Bacal.

Sierra Vista, Arizona.

Phrase Making

Your editorial from the Washington Post (JHT May 6) on the political rights of corporations refers to Chief Justice John Marshall's "memorable phrase" about the peculiar status of a corporation in law. Actually the reference is much more memorable in the statement of Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634), the eminent jurist and upholder of the common law against illegal exercise of royal power:

"A corporation, aggregate of many is invisible, intangible, and exists only in intention and consideration of the law, it has no soul and is not subject to the imbecilities of the body."

Thus, although the corporation has long been recognized as a legal "person," the limitations which Coke emphasized might have encouraged the Supreme Court to indicate the limits to the constitutional rights of a legal "person" without soul and imperious to hurt, but perhaps that is for a later trial.

P.J. LOFTUS.

Izaurat, France.

The Winning of the Worst?

We heard heated debate some years ago about something called the "convergence" of the Soviet and U.S. societies. U.S. scholars argued that both were moving together and would someday be indistinguishable. Needless to say, the Kremlin's pundits labeled all such speculation as "bourgeois fantasy."

Some recent news items recall the dispute. Take the story that 53 percent of New York City's garbage trucks were out of service because of mechanical defects. That through to mind the Soviet kolkhoz, or collective farm, where, as Pravda laments every year, equally high percentages of tractors and harvesting machines are out of commission. Is New York becoming a kolkhoz?

Or take the complaints about people buy-

ing their way into U.S. medical schools. Two decades ago, Premier Khrushchev was complaining that the race for admission to universities was more a competition among fathers than among children. More recently, a Soviet paper reported that in Soviet Georgia 170 out of 200 students bribed their way into a medical school.

The theoreticians a decade ago thought convergence would find each society adopting the best of the other's traits. Can it be that we are converging, instead, on the worst?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 15, 1903

NEW YORK—Among the passengers yesterday on the Philadelphia for Southampton was Mrs. Lily Langtry. She said that she expected to return to New York next winter, and added: "I have never before made so much money in America as I did this season, and now I am going home to rest a while and enjoy myself. I have two new plays for next season. When I get home I am going to place some of my money on the horses that I won. I fully expect to win the Coronation Plate at Epsom this year."

Fifty Years Ago

May 15, 1928

LONDON—Sinclair Lewis who writes novels and things, and Dorothy Thompson, former foreign correspondent for U.S. newspapers, were married today at the St. Martin's Register's Office here. The ceremony was followed by a service at the Royal Savoy Chapel. A luncheon was held afterwards at which several intimate friends were present. Among the guests were Miss Rebecca West, Miss Anita Loos, and Sir Thomas and Lady Cunningham. The honeymoon will be a three-month tour of England.

Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price	Bonds	Last Price
BSC01.03/05	90 1/2	SCF01.02/18	181 1/2	Tecoco 5 1/2/08	94	ShoB 1811/07	100

[illegible]

His banker must be the same.



William D. Baird, Jr., Vice-President, Chemical Bank
Photographed in Florida crop beds prepared by International 1086 tractor

Chemical Bank relationship has been buttressed by the fact that both enjoy a strong physical presence throughout the world.

So when Milnor and his team saw an overseas need, Baird and his team could provide quick response. With financing for International Harvester's exports to Iran, Colombia and Venezuela. With lines of credit for International Harvester's subsidiaries in Canada and the U.K. And with foreign exchange assistance out of Chemical Bank's Zurich office.

At the same time, U.S. needs

haven't been neglected. Recently, competitive pricing and fast turnaround have helped Baird furnish a multimillion dollar financing package for the International Harvester Credit Corporation.

While theirs is a professional relationship, Milnor and Baird will tell you that it's also personal and rewarding. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemica bankers. And what results is bottom line benefits for both the company and the bank.

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Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Zurich.

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Euromarket

Borrowers Rush to Dollar Mart Before Interest Rates Increase

By William Ellington and David Pearson

ZURICH, May 14 (AP-DJ)—Borrowers are rushing to float Euro-dollar bond issues because of a widespread expectation that dollar interest rates will rise as the Federal Reserve takes action to keep inflation under control.

Several of the more than 600 participants at this week's annual meeting of the Association of International Bond Dealers (AIBD) here said they expected a rise of around a point in short-term interest rates in the coming months. Some of the participants at the meeting said that they are encouraging clients to float issues now rather than later because of rising interest costs.

Meanwhile, West German banks, in consultation with the Bundesbank, have decided to suspend offerings of Deutsche mark issues until issues recently floated have been absorbed by the market. The DM sector of the market has been adversely affected by a record flow of new issues and, more recently, by a decline in international investment demand due as the mark has ceased appreciating against the dollar.

Bankers say that two new issues will be allowed to go ahead before the suspension comes into effect. One is a 100-million-DM, five-year note for the Danish Export Finance Corp. with a coupon of 5.75 percent. The other is a 40-million-DM private placement for a Norwegian institution.

Still on offer are a 100-million-DM, seven-year loan for the Industrial Bank of Japan Finance Co. carrying a coupon of 5 percent and a 50-million-DM, five-year loan for

Johannesburg carrying a coupon of 7.75 percent. Nippon Shinpan is offering 50 million DM of seven-year convertibles carrying a coupon of 3.75 percent.

Partly coloring the outlook for the DM sector is the difficulty Deutsche Bank is reported to be having with a 600-million-DM, five-year note for Canada. Carrying a coupon of 4.75 percent, the issue was priced at 99.5 to yield 4.86 percent. Even though it is being offered in the market at more than one point below the issue price, bankers report that demand is slight.

Three dollar issues were announced Friday and at least two more are expected next week. On offer is a \$70-million, five-year note for Canadianair with a coupon of 8.5 percent. Managers say the issue will be priced at a discount to bring the yield to maturity up to 8.75 percent.

AGA, the Swedish industrial gas producer, is offering a \$25-million, 10-year issue carrying a coupon of 9.25 percent. A sinking fund will reduce the average life of the amount outstanding to seven years. Proceeds are to finance the acquisition of a U.S. company.

Dominion Bridge, a heavy equipment manufacturer controlled by Canadian Pacific, is offering \$25 million of eight-year notes with a coupon of 9 percent.

Among other issues under way is a \$75-million, seven-year note for Occidental Overseas Finance which is expected to bear a coupon of 8.875 percent.

Ontario Hydro is offering \$125-

U.S. Commodities

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Wheat futures climbed higher last week, boosted by a variety of developments that could signal the beginning of the end of burdensome supplies that have depressed prices for more than two years.

A major surprise came when the Agriculture Department projected a winter wheat harvest of 1.3 billion bushels, representing a 16-percent drop from last year's bumper crop.

Increased participation in the government's set-aside program, with wheat farmers signed up to divert nearly 8 million acres from production, also attracted speculative buying.

Exports proceeded at a fast clip. Latest weekly figures showed that 30.4 million bushels of wheat were shipped overseas, the largest amount since September 1976.

Furthermore, substantial quantities of wheat have been placed under the federal grain reserve program and cannot be sold until prices improve.

Tom Carpenter, a grain analyst for Carigil Investor Services Inc., said subtle changes in the supply-demand outlook indicate that wheat stocks at the end of the 1978-79 marketing season could decrease for the first time in five years.

Wheat futures for delivery through the summer bulged about 10 cents a bushel, rising to \$3.12 1/4 in the May contract. More distant contracts advanced 2 1/2 to 5 cents.

Corn deliveries at the Chicago Board of Trade also edged upward, as rainy weather continued to delay planting. But the outlook for clear skies this week spurred some liquidation Friday, putting final corn prices just a couple of cents ahead for the period.

Strong cash markets provided the main incentive to buy livestock futures at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Hog contracts established new highs during several sessions, surging about 2 to 3 cents a pound, while cattle futures rose 0.45 cent to 1.32 cents for the week.

Gold futures managed a tiny advance, but silver contracts lost a few cents. "Precious metals are trading in a relatively narrow range," said an analyst.

million of seven-year notes bearing 8.5 percent. Though the indicated yield is somewhat below yields of comparable foreign issues sold in New York recently, the Canadian utility's notes were said to be selling well.

Also on offer is a loan denominated in Australian dollars for Rank Overseas Holdings, controlled by Rank Organisation of Britain. It is seeking \$A12 million to five-year notes which are expected

to be priced at par carrying a coupon of 11.5 percent.

Trading volume in the secondary market remained very light with a large proportion of dealers attending the Zurich meeting. The slackness of activity was partly responsible for prices drifting lower later in the week.

The increase in the U.S. discount rate to 7 from 6.5 percent con-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

The U.S. Economic Scene

Sun Belt Economy Outruns Rest of U.S.

By Thomas Mullaney

ATLANTA, May 14 (NYT)—The pace of economic activity in the Southeastern states appears to be headed along a somewhat faster track than the one being followed by the nation as a whole. Even construction, which had been somewhat of a laggard the last few years after an overbuilding spree, has sprung to life with such vigor that this corner of the country may soon become the regional leader in several important segments of that business.

Economists and businessmen here have been citing gains in jobs, incomes, migration of people and industries into the area and tourism in some states as the basic reasons for what may be shaping up as a new "boomlet" in this part of the Sun Belt. No one expects a return soon to the roaring boom conditions of the 1966-1976 period, but no one really wanted a return to that era.

Moderate Growth

"That's fortunate," said Donald Ratjezak, a leading Southern economist who runs the forecasting unit at Georgia State University. The same endorsement of a period of moderate growth was made by Harry Brandt, head of the research department at the Federal Reserve Bank here for this region.

Both said that they anticipated a fairly strong economy this year for the Southern states — particularly for Florida, which accounts for about one-third of the personal income in the six-state region and for more than one-quarter of the total economic activity in the area.

Mr. Brandt said that "an enormous amount of money" has been

going into Florida real estate — land, condominiums, commercial properties, restaurants and the refurbishment of hotels. It has been fleeing from Latin America, Canada and parts of Europe, where

political, economic or investment opportunities are not perceived as favorably as those in the United States.

The harsh winter in the North and Midwest for the second consec-

utive year also has lured more realty investment and tourists to Florida, New Orleans and some other parts of the South. And Atlanta has become the nation's second-largest convention center, according to business leaders here.

"The growth of the South," Mr. Ratjezak said, "is related to the growth in Florida. Retirees going there created a market and that, in turn, attracted new plants to the South."

It was the creation, first, of a big Southern market and then the labor, tax, utility, transportation and other advantages that induced France's Michelin Tire Co. to put plants in South Carolina in 1973 and now in Alabama, according to Richard Bennion, vice-president of the company's manufacturing division.

Michelin and others also cite such attractions as weather and help from political leaders in coping with environmental regulations.

At a time when the national unemployment level is down to around 6 percent, joblessness in several of the Southern states is even lower. In February, it was 5.5 percent in Tennessee and Georgia, and 5.9 percent in Alabama. The figures then were 6.1 percent for Florida, 6.8 for Mississippi and 7.1 for Louisiana — but all the levels probably have come down since then.

Hard to Get

"We are hearing more and more lately," Mr. Brandt said, "that if someone wants work down here, he can get a job. Even construction workers seem to be getting scarce again. Skilled workers are hard to

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are not actual transactions but are representative of the market. Prices do not include retail market, mark-down or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
ABC Inc.	30	14	14	14	
AEI Inc.	272	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	
APF Inc.	41	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	
API Inc.	58	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
Academy	45	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	
Accel Int.	340	14	13 1/4	14	
Accel Int.	195	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Acetate	17	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	
Acme Int.	214	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	
Adair Int.	206	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
Adair Int.	222	18	18	18	
Adair Int.	111	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
Advant	1022	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4	
Advent	170	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	
Aerostar	204	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Airbus	48	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	
Airbus	14	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Airbus	418	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
Airbus	1253	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
Airbus	155	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Airbus	28	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	
Airbus	248	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Airbus	630	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
Airbus	471	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	
Airbus	108	19	19 1/4	19 1/4	
Airbus	250	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
Airbus	354	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	
Airbus	94	14	14	14	
Airbus	13	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	
Airbus	160	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	
Airbus	87	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
Airbus	21	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	
Airbus	41	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	
Airbus	252	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	
Airbus	120	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	
Airbus	47	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
ABT Inc.	572	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
ABT Inc.	514	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	
ABT Inc.	69	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	
ABT Inc.	127	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	
ABT Inc.	104	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	
ABT Inc.	32	0 1/4	0 1/4	0 1/4	
ABT Inc.	144	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	
ABT Inc.	1468	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	
ABT Inc.	800	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	
ABT Inc.	579	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
ABT Inc.	244	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	
ABT Inc.	231	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
ABT Inc.	788	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
ABT Inc.	23	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	
ABT Inc.	148	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	
ABT Inc.	707	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
ABT Inc.	890	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
ABT Inc.	1182	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	
ABT Inc.	177	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	
ABT Inc.	76	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
ABT Inc.	12	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	
ABT Inc.	144	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	
ABT Inc.	3177	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
ABT Inc.	2802	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
AmRtn 1.20	1123	34	31 1/4	34	
AmRtn 1.20	344	34	31 1/4	34	
AmRtn 1.20	371	21 1/4	19 1/4	21 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	35	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	112	18 1/4	17 1/4	18 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	208	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	209	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	68	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	277	13	13	13	
AmRtn 1.20	395	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	15	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	203	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	608	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	943	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	99	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	340	31	28 1/4	31	
AmRtn 1.20	411	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	5773	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	284	20 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4	

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
AmRtn 1.20	2631	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	492	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	2280	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	39	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	473	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	96	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	1616	14 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	309	10	10	10	
AmRtn 1.20	147	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	273	19	19	19	
AmRtn 1.20	38	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	0	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	1417	20 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	238	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	228	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	88	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	46	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	45	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	85	10	10	10	

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
AmRtn 1.20	56	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	209	22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	38	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	490	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	33	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	296	21 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	110	22 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	284	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	1150	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	149	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	252	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	299	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	320	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	76	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	14	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	318	27 1/4	25 1/4	27 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	3	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	48	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	29	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	113	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	196	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	47	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	416	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	
AmRtn 1.20	210	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	

	Sales In				Ch
	100s	High	Low	Last	Net
Bktsdown 1.12	0	26	25 1/4	26	255
BanGmo 2.20	86	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
BarrGr 1	157	35 1/4	34 1/4	35	35
BarrGr 2	348	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
BarrGmo	69	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
BarrBk 76	493	20 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
BorrG 1	958	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Bascu	294	17 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4
Basco	4271	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Basics	15	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
BasettF 30a	2081	20 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
BasettF 30a	140	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
BayBk 2.14	231	30 1/4	29 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
BayBk 2.14	153	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4
BayBk 2.14	338	1			
BeAr Cr 24	69	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
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Be					

MARKET

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

May 8, 1978

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May 11, 1978

MARINE MIDLAND BANK  All figures as of December 31, 1977.

loans. And manage major international credits. We can also assist in generating funds in other capital markets, through our associates.

Of course, Marine Midland has the facilities to carry this out. With our base of international operations in New York City's financial district, we have 300 branches throughout the state, and key people in 22 of the world's major financial centers.

Some people may not expect all this from us. But after all, Marine Midland is the 12th largest bank in the United States.

American Exchange Options

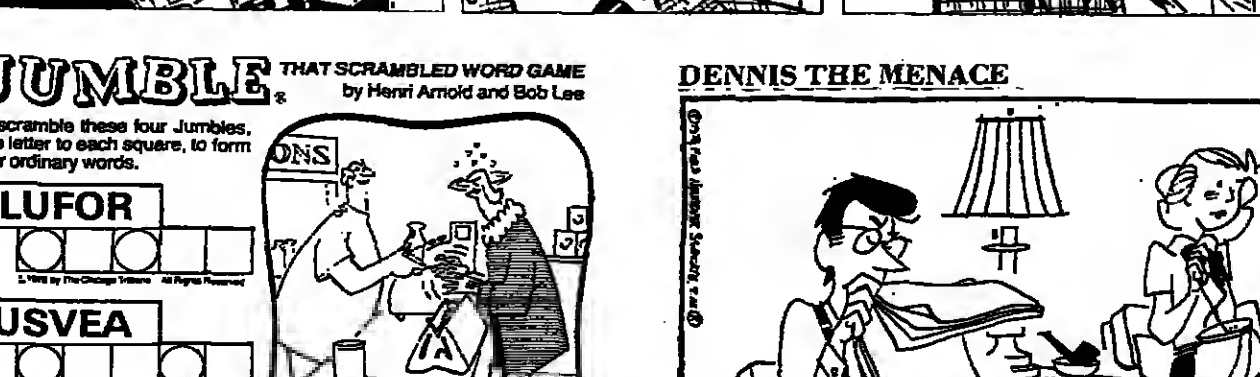
Insurance Stocks

Reuters Economic Services, 85 Fleet Street, London EC4P 4AJ. Tel: 01-353 6060.

—By Eugene T. Maleska

[illegible]

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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUFOR

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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USVEA

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GELPD

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NOYFLE

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WHAT YOU MIGHT
TAKE IF YOU
DON'T FEEL WELL.

5-15

The Twenty-Ninth Day
By Lester R. Brown. W.W. Norton. 363 pp. \$11.95
Reviewed by Deborah Ward

TO TEACH schoolchildren lists four areas where population growth is overtaking the earth's capacity: ocean fisheries, forests, grasslands and croplands. The pressure of expanding human demands on these four systems has reached the point where it is seriously impairing their productive capacities. "The world's annual fish catch per person peaked in 1970 and has declined steadily since then. Brown reports that "the productivity of scores of ocean fisheries is falling as the catch exceeds their regenerative capacity. In a pronounced world-wide overfishing has become the rule, not the exception," he writes.

Forests are in worse shape. Brown continues. Since they are one of our most valuable economic resources, forests are the most heavily exploited. Most of the world's forests are in Asia, as well as parts of Africa, Central America and South America are now virtually treeless due to excessive demands for fuel-wood and bousing.

Deforestation threatens all ecological systems and undermines the fertility and stability of soils. Brown adds, "In draining swamps, ability to absorb and hold water has diminished and flooding has become more frequent and severe.

Grasslands, a source of protein, leather, fiber and energy, are steadily deteriorating as livestock numbers increase. Overgrazing, although not new, is becoming more commonplace and adversely affects soil production. Livestock products and raw materials production. A Bureau of Land Management study found that only half the grasslands in the United States are in fair condition, 28 per cent are in poor condition and 5 per cent are in bad condition, primarily because of overgrazing .

Croplands also are fast becoming useless as a result of overgrazing. Land is being mined out of farmers onto soils of marginal quality. Even marginal quality farming is failing because of population pressure and a lack of time to develop marginal farming techniques.

The scale and speed with which fisheries, forests, grasslands and

C	A	I	S	P	C	A	M	P	C	O	B	B
O	P	A	H		R	E	A	L	A	U	G	A
U	S	N	A		A	R	M	O	B	R	E	N
P	E	T	R	N	I	F	I	E	D	O	N	E
S	O		M	A	T	A		S	A	R	I	
					W	I	L					
C	A	S	C	A	I		I	N	S	O	L	I
A	L	E	E		S	E	A			L	E	M
M	A	T	U	R	A	T	E	D		B	U	K
S	E	S	T					R	E	E	M	
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D	I	S	C	I	P	L	I	N	A	R	I	A
A	N	E	A	R		O	D	I	N		T	R
S	T	E	L	E		T	E	N	O		A	L
H	O	P	S			S	T	A	G	S	E	Y

By Robert Byrne

• If you want to win badly enough, you will stop at nothing, not hesitating to press on in an indecisive end game, if that should be the most you can wring out of a position.

Many players wrongly think of the end game exclusively as the phase in which advantages obtained earlier are made to yield a victory by good technique. Yet there are endings produced by the exchange of queens and perhaps another set of pieces that ought to be regarded as, and played like, queenless middle games.

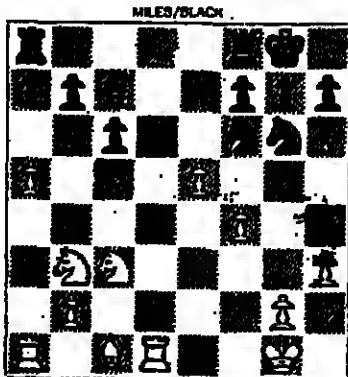
to the game between Grandmasters Lajos Portisch of Hungary and Anthony Miles of England from the fifth round of the Louis D. Statham International Tournament in Lone Pine, Calif., the main struggle took place after the queens were exchanged. Moreover, the opening system used by Portisch must be judged on the worth of the resulting positions.

The idea behind the 10 ... B-N5 is to restrain the white center until Black is ready to challenge it by 9 ... P-K4. If, after 5 BxP, P-K3, White were to play 6 Q-N3, Black must be ready to offer the sharp gambit 6 ... BxN; 7 PxN, QN-Q2; 8 QxP, P-B4; 9 O-O, PxP; 10 R-Q1!?; B-B4!?. 11 PxP, B-N3 which limits the value of White's extra pawns by fragmenting his pawn position.

Forster had played exactly the same way (through 12 N-Q4) against Boris Spassky in the eighth

game of their semifinal candidate's match in Geneva in 1977 as he did there against Miles, and Spassky had obtained a very inferior position by 12 ... B-N3?: 13 B-KN5; R-K1; 14 N4-N5; N-B3; 15 NxB; PxN; 16 P-B3! However, Miles improved, following my recommendation of 12 ... B-B4, virtually forcing an end game with 13 N-N3, Q-Q1, N-B3.

P-Q4: 16-BaQ.
 Fortisch could not afford to
 sacrifice black's black QB by 15-P
 N-Q6: 16-BaQ. B-N5: 17-R-K1.
 N-Q6: 17-R-K2, R-K1 would
 have forced the gain of a pawn.
 On 15-P-QR4, BxB: 16-RxB,
 Miles committed a serious error
 with 16 - P-QB3?, allowing his
 bishop to be pushed from its excel-
 lent diagonal by 17-P-R5, B-B2.
 Instead, he would have had power-
 ful counterplay with 16... F-QR4:
 17-B-N5, P-B3: 18-BxN, P-B4:
 19-N-Q4, KR-Q1: 20-N-B5, N-Q6!
 Fortisch seized the opportunity
 to once more seize the upper hand.



PORTISCH/WHITE
Position After 19 P-K5

tion by 18 P-B4, N-N3; 19 P-K5! Miles could not attempt 19 ... N-R4? because 20 N-K2 (threatening 21 P-N4), P-KB4; 21 R-B1 would have won a piece by 22 P-N4.

Moreover, the defense 19 ... N-K1 would have been crushed by 20 B-K3, threatening 21 B-B5, or by 20 N-B5, threatening 21 NxP and

In desperation, Miles gave up a pawn with 19 ... N-Q4, 20 NxN, PxN; 21 RxP, hut on 21 - QR-Q1; 22 RxR, RxR; 23 P-Q2! he could not have won his pawn back with 23 ... R-O6? since 24 R-QB1, RxN; 25 R-B3, RxNP; 26 R-B8ch, N-B1; 27 KxP, P-Q3; 28 P-B5!, R-N4; 29 P-K6!, PxKP; 30 PxKP, R-K4; 31 BxP!, PxR; 32 P-R6 would have won for White.

Portisch picked up a second pawn by 33 Rxf3, putting the game beyond recovery. When Miles fell into the trap 39 R-Q6! with the double threat of 40 R-Q8mate and 40 Rxf3, he gave up.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED			
White Pawtuck	Black Miles	White Pawtuck	Black Miles
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 KxP	QB-Q1
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	22 KxP	R-K1
3 N-K3	N-K3	23 P-Q	P-N3
4 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 R-QB1	R-K1
5 KxP	P-K3	25 P-Q	N-Q4
6 P-Q	Q-N1	26 R-Q4	N-Q4
7 P-K3	P-Q4	27 P-Q	P-N3
8 P-Q	P-K3	28 P-K3	P-N3
9 P-K4	Q-Q	29 B-P2	P-Q
10 P-Q	P-Q4	30 P-Q	P-Q
11 P-Q	P-K3	31 P-N5	R-K1
12 N-Q4	P-K4	32 P-Q4	X-N1
13 P-Q	P-Q4	33 P-Q	P-Q
14 KxQ	P-N3	34 P-Q	R-K1
15 P-Q4	P-Q	35 P-Q	N-Q6
16 P-Q	P-Q3	36 P-Q	R-K1
17 P-Q	P-Q	37 P-Q	P-Q
18 P-Q	N-Q	38 P-Nick	K-B1
19 P-Q	P-Q	39 P-Q	Resigns

Joe Louis, the Gentleman Champion, Marks His 64th Round

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT)—Joe Louis passed his 64th birthday yesterday in a wheelchair in Las Vegas. The old champion has been in poor health and low spirits lately but he is coming out of it. Twice this week he rode the wheelchair out to lunch, once at his golf club, once at Caesar's Palace. He has, in short, been down but not out.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne whose assassination would ignite World War I, had six weeks to live when Joe Louis Barrow, seventh of Munroe and Lillie Barrow's eight children, was born in an unimpaired shack beside the dirt road from Lafayette to Cusseta in Chambers County, Ala. It was 1914, the year the first ship sailed through the Panama Canal. That season Casey Stengel would bat .316 for the Brooklyn Dodgers and Ty Cobb would win his eighth of nine straight batting championships in the American League. Jack Johnson, the heavyweight champion of the world, was wearing a beret, playing the horses and drinking champagne through a straw in exile in Paris.

May 13 was a Wednesday, but in later years Joe spoke as though it were Friday the 13th. "Do you have any superstitions?" Harry Markson of Madison Square Garden asked when Joe was champion. "Don't need superstitions," Joe said. "I was born on the 13th, that's enough."

Nobody will ever know whether Joe Louis was or was not the greatest fighter who

every lived, and it doesn't matter. He was and is one of the greatest gentlemen and one of the most honest.

"You really think you coulda whupped me?" Muhammad Ali asked on television a dozen years ago. Ali was in the second year of his championship and the two were appearing together to announce that he had retained Louis as "adviser."

"When I was champion," Joe told his new employer, "I went on what they called a Bum-of-the-Month tour."

Ali's voice rose to a squeak. "You mean I'm a bum?"

"You woulda been on the tour," Joe said.

That association lasted a week or so before Joe and his wife, Martha, called a press conference to announce that he had no connection with the Black Muslims. They were never meant for each other. Muhammad and Joe. Ali has his own way of going and it isn't Joe's.

Quiet dignity has always marked Joe's way. A story Harry Markson used to tell, which is confirmed by Barney Nagler in his biography of Louis, suggests that the dignity was instinctive. It goes back to Joe's first appearance in New York when he was a shy kid, inexperienced in public relations and almost wordless. At Doc Bie's training camp in Pompton Lakes, N.J., news photographers wanted to pose him eating a big wedge of watermelon. It seems incredible that they thought in such threadbare stereotypes as late as 1935, but they did.

Joe refused. "I don't like watermelon," he said.

"The point is," Markson said, telling the tale, "Joe loves watermelon."

Joe has never been publicly militant in racial matters because that is not his way, but Nagler's book relates incidents of race prejudice Joe encountered in the Army during World War II and tells how he went directly and boldly to the top when that happened. Simple dignity got results. Dignity and pride.

Mention of dignity and pride should not imply that there is anything stuffy about him or that he lacks humor. During the war, John Carmichael of Chicago asked Billy Conn, who toured Army camps with Joe, whether the two had ever talked about their first bout, in which Conn was leading on points until Joe knocked him out in the 13th round.

"We were taking a walk," Billy said, "and I said, 'Gee, Joe, you're a lucky guy. If I hadn't got careless back there in the 13th, you'd be an ex-champ and I'd have held the title these last three years.'"

"What did Joe say to that?" Carmichael asked.

"He said, 'Hub, you talking about holdin' the title three years, you couldn't hold it three rounds.'"

"I always knew," Joe said one day, "that if I kept on fighting, somebody would come along and take my title. But not this guy, not tonight."

Czechoslovakia Loses in Final

Soviet Union Wins Hockey Title

PRAGUE, May 14 (IHT)—The Soviet Union won the World Hockey Championship here tonight by beating Czechoslovakia, 3-1, as both teams finished with nine victories and one defeat.

Czechoslovakia also beat the Russians by two goals, 6-4, a week ago, so the championship was decided on the difference in each team's goals scored for and against.

During the three-week tournament, the Czechs scored 54 goals and yielded 21, including the 3-goal victory for a difference of 33. The Russians scored 61 and yielded 26, a difference of 35, and that 2-goal difference gave them the title.

Mania This is the Soviet Union's first world title since 1975. The Czechs won the last two world titles.

Unlike their first meeting a week ago, when political feelings so obviously were part of the atmosphere,

tonight's game before 14,000 fans lacked acrimony.

Twelve penalties were called, seven against the Russians, but when they had finished burling their sticks in joy to the crowd, they and the Czechs seemed sincere in congratulating each other.

The Russians took a 1-0 lead in the first period and increased it to 2-0 in the second. As they were playing a formidably disciplined game and allowing the Czechs no opportunities, it became a matter of seeing if they could hold their two-goal lead. A Soviet victory by one goal would have given the Czechs the title.

But the closest the Czechs could come to scoring in the first two periods was a breakaway by Vladimir Martinec at 19:45. His shot was smothered by goalie Vladislav Tretjak and the puck fell, just on the goal line, not inside.

One reason for the sparkling play

was the presence of so many fine players on the ice at the same time. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia placed three men each on the all-star team selected by journalists at the Sport Hall.

For the Czechs, these were Jiri Holecak in goal, Jiri Bubla at right defense and Hlinka at center. The Russians named were Vacheslav Fetisov at left defense, Alexander Maltsev at left wing and Sergei Kapustin at right wing.

Players from both countries also dominated the second team, except for two Canadians, Marcel Dionne at center and Dan Bouchard at goal, who showed to advantage in the listless first game, won by Canada over Sweden, 3-2, on a goal in the last minute.

The Canadians finished third overall as they would have done with a tie today, and Sweden fourth.

In action last night, West Germany defeated the United States, 8-4, assuring the Germans fifth place in the eight-team tournament. The Americans finished play in sixth place.

In the first game, Finland trashed East Germany, 7-2, in a battle to decide which of the two would be sent to the Group B championships, where the beds are harder and the stakes tougher.

East Germany, which escaped from Group B obscurity only this year, will be replaced in Group A by Poland.

West Germany's triumph over the United States was led by its bugle and star center, Erich Kuhacki, who had two goals and three assists. Aroused, for some reason, as rarely before in this tournament, he simply could not be contained.

For the United States, which climbed into several ties, Mike Frier, Mike Eaves, Jim Warne and Dave Debol.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union each won Friday night.



Yankee second baseman Willie Randolph flips over Tom Poquette as Poquette tries unsuccessfully to break double play.

Cold, Cruel World Lurks Beyond NHL

By Samuel Abt

PRAGUE, May 14 (IHT)—Curt Bennett is 30 years old and soon, probably in two years, he will have to go out into the world and find a job. He thinks about this a lot, with a heavy heart.

Not that he is unemployable. He is a college graduate who for the last few years has been earning at least \$100,000 annually. But his degree is in Russian studies and his employer for the last seven years has been either the St. Louis Blues or the Atlanta Flames of the National Hockey League.

Although he said that he would probably major in Russian and play in the NHL if he had it to do all over again, Bennett believes that he lacks practical experience to carry him when he is through with hockey. While thinking about his problem, Bennett said, he realized that it was common.

Seeking Guidance

"I realized that it wasn't only me who had no guidance," he said. "Most of the players in the NHL needed advice." So, as player representative for the Blues, he is pushing a plan to have the Players Association, their union, work with businessmen in each NHL city to set up vocational guidance programs.

In an interview at the world hockey championships here, where he is a forward with the U.S. team, Bennett discussed his plan:

"Businessmen and people already doing the work

would be the best people to advise a hockey player. It's not just a matter of making contacts, since an athlete usually has them because he is so visible.

"What I have in mind is that somebody who knew could say, 'Look, take this adult-education course if you're planning to go into this line of work,' or 'Look, if you want to set up this type of business, this is how you go about it, this is the way it's done.'"

"Athletes are practical people. If a new skate works, they'll use it and not care about the philosophy of the skate's design. What athletes need is practical advice." Everybody he has talked to likes his plan, he said.

And he is hopeful that, with a little more pushing from him, it will soon go beyond the discussion stage.

Bennett would like to go into television sports commentary, which he did last summer in Atlanta. Although he still lives in that city, he is doubtful about his future there after his trade last December from the Flames to the Blues.

Turning to the game, Bennett said that he liked European-style hockey, which emphasizes skating and passing. "The game here is an art, back home it's pretty much a street battle. The difference is, I think, that here if a player is hit, it's considered mainly to take it. At home, if a player is hit, it's considered mainly to hit back." Although he likes to joke about the degree in Russian studies he earned at Brown University ("How do I use my major?" he asked, "become a Marxist"), he has found it helpful here because he can talk with Czechoslovakians in Russian.

Montreal Defeats Boston, 4-1

MONTREAL, May 14 (AP)—

Guy Lafleur scored a goal and set up tallies by Yvon Lambert and Steve Shutt last night, leading Montreal to a 4-1 victory over the Boston Bruins. The victory gave the Canadiens a 1-0 lead in the National Hockey League's championship series.

Lafleur, a driving force for Montreal every time he touched the ice, now has 95 points—including 40 goals—in the 77 games of his Stanley Cup playoff career.

The Montreal defense stifled the Boston attack, holding the Bruins to 16 shots. Lafleur brought the Canadiens even at 1-1 in a first-period mark by furious speed. After Boston defenseman Brad Park opened the scoring at 2:31 with a power-play goal, the right wing brought Montreal back with a power-play score of his own two minutes later.

Then Lafleur found Lambert alone to the right of Boston goalie Jerry Cheevers at 9:53 for a 2-1 lead that was all Montreal needed to record its seventh straight

playoff victory over Boston and its eighth in a row during this year's post-season play.

At 13:54 of the second period, Lafleur fed Jacques Lemire for a 55-foot slapshot that Shutt tipped past Cheevers to make it 3-1.

Canadian captain Yvon Cournoyer added a breakaway goal at 3:55 of the third period, racing behind Boston defenseman Gary Doak, taking a pass from Doug Jarvis at the center line and streaking in on Cheevers for the 64th goal—and 125th point—of his 142-game Stanley Cup career. The second game will be played at Montreal Tuesday night.

Shutt's goal came 54 seconds after the Bruins managed their first shot of the second period. Held to five shots on goalie Ken Dryden in the first period, Montreal managed only two in the second—the first by Rick Middleton at the 13-minute mark.

Park had given Boston the lead with Montreal's Pierre Mondou off for tripping Terry O'Reilly. Park

sneaked into the slot, slipped behind defenseman Larry Robinson and tipped Bobby Schmautz's shot past Dryden.

Lafleur beat Gregg Sheppard on a facemask and sent the puck back to Serge Savard at the blue line. Lapointe's shot bounced off a Boston stick, deflected high in the air and landed, on a bounce, at Lafleur's feet.

He set up Lambert just 32 seconds after Smith was caught again, this time for slashing Robinson. Lafleur took a pass from Shutt, found Lambert alone behind Park for the flick of the stick that put Montreal ahead for good.

Jets Defeat Whalers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14 (AP)—The Winnipeg Jets got goals from Bob Guindon and Peter Sullivan to break a scoreless tie and went on to defeat the New England Whalers, 4-1, in the opener of the World Hockey Association's championship playoff.

DETROIT, May 14 (AP)—The Oakland A's were held hitless by Detroit's Dave Rozema for seven

innings but scored three runs in the eighth and defeated the Tigers, 3-2, yesterday.

Mario Guerrero led off the eighth for Oakland with a single off the body of third baseman Phil Mankowski, breaking up Rozema's no-hit bid. Dave Revere erased Detroit's 2-0 lead with a home run into the upper deck in right field.

Rozema, 2-1, who had not pitched in 13 days because of a stiff arm and a sore throat, walked the next two batters. They moved up a base on a sacrifice. Gary Thomsen was walked intentionally to load the bases and Dwayne Murphy drove in the winning run with a sacrifice fly.

Bob Lacey, 3-0 was the winner in relief of Matt Keough.

Indians 2, Angels 1

At Cleveland, Andre Thornton's two-run single in the sixth inning carried Cleveland to its fourth straight victory, a decision over California, behind the seven-hit pitching of Rick Watts.

Red Sox 4, Twins 2

At Minnesota, Mike Torrez and Tom Burdick stopped Minnesota on seven hits and Fred Lynn hit his fifth home run of the year to pace Boston to victory over the Twins.

Mariners 9, Blue Jays 6

At Toronto, Leon Roberts homered and Ruppert Jones added a two-run double as Seattle beat Toronto, 9-6, in a game that was delayed for more than three hours by rain.

Astros 7, Mets 4

At New York, Enos Cabell drove in three runs with a single and a double as Houston jumped on rookie Mike Bruhert for seven runs in the first three innings and held on for the victory over New York.

Expos 3, Braves 0

At Montreal, Steve Rogers pitched a three-hitter, striking out five and walking two, as Montreal beat Atlanta, 3-0. Gary Carter hit his sixth home run of the year for the Expos.

Giants 7, Cardinals 6

At San Francisco, Mike Ivey drove in three runs and Jack Clark

two as San Francisco edged St. Louis for its 11th victory in the 14 games.

Yankees 5, Royals 2

At Kansas City, Reggie Jackson drove in three runs with a homer and sacrifice fly as New York beat Kansas City.

Orioles 5, Rangers 1

At Texas, Lee May knocked in four runs with two homers and a single to power Baltimore past Texas.

Brewers 6, White Sox 1

At Chicago, Jim Gantner and Ben Oglive homered in support of rookie Andy Repplogle's five-hit pitching as Milwaukee defeated Chicago.

Reds 4, Phillies 3

At Philadelphia, a throwing error by second baseman Jim Morrison on a play that would have ended the game allowed two runs to score and gave Cincinnati a 4-3 victory despite Mike Schmidt's three-run homer for the losers.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	21	11	.656	—
Detroit	17	9	.654	1
New York	17	11	.607	3
Cleveland	14	14	.500	6
Milwaukee	13	16	.448	8
Baltimore	12	17	.414	9
Toronto	11	19	.367	10

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	21	9	.700	—
California	18	11	.621	3
Kansas City	16	12	.569	4
Texas	9	23	.289	10
Chicago	9	24	.273	11
Seattle	12	22	.348	11 1/2
Minnesota	10	22	.312	12

Friday's Games
Toronto 5, Seattle 3
Cleveland 4, California 3
Oakland 10, Detroit 4
Kansas City 4, New York 3
Boston 9, Milwaukee 3, 5 innings, rain
Chicago 4, Milwaukee 3, 5 innings, rain
Texas 5, Baltimore 3

Saturday's Games
Oakland 10, Detroit 4-11
Seattle 10, California 1-11
California 5, Oakland 3-11
Milwaukee 3, Oakland 1-11
Boston 10, Cleveland 4-11
New York 11, Texas 3-11
Baltimore 5, Kansas City 3-11

Dodgers 5, Cubs 2

At Los Angeles, Bill Russell had three hits, including a two-run double, to help Los Angeles defeat Chicago and snap a three-game losing streak.

Padres 6, Pirates 5

At San Diego, rookie Ozzie

Smith tied the game with a bases-loaded triple in the seventh inning and scored on Dave Winfield's

field hit to lift San Diego over Pittsburgh.

Expos 5, Braves 3

At Montreal, Ron Hassey pitched a six-hitter as Cincinnati defeated Philadelphia.

Blue Jays 8, Mariners 3

At Toronto, the Blue Jays won their third in a row—tying the longest winning streak in the franchise's two-year history—as John Mayberry hit a three-run homer in the first inning to key a 15-run attack that carried Toronto past Seattle.

Indians 4, Angels 2

At Cleveland, Ron Hassey hit his first major league home run in the eighth inning off Nolan Ryan to power Cleveland to a 4-2 victory over California. Ryan had hurled a one-hitter against the Indians last week.

A's 10, Tigers 4

At Detroit, Oakland rallied for seven runs in the ninth inning, including a two-run single by Dave Revere, to defeat Detroit.

Rangers 9, Orioles 3

At Texas, Juan Beniquez went 4-for-4 and drove in three runs to lead Texas past Baltimore.

White Sox 4, Brewers 3

At Chicago, Lamar Johnson doubled in three runs in the third inning and scored on a double as Chicago beat Milwaukee in a game called after 4 1/2 innings because of rain.

Reds 3, Phillies 0

At Philadelphia, Dan Driessen homered and Bill Bonham and

Smith tied the game with a bases-loaded triple in the seventh inning and scored on Dave Winfield's

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Bullets Beat Sixers, Win Finals Berth

LANDOVER, Md., May 14 (UPI)—

Center Wes Unseld tapped in a missed shot with 12 seconds remaining Friday night to give the Washington Bullets a 101-99 victory over the Philadelphia 76ers and a 4-2 victory in the best-of-seven NBA Eastern Conference championship series.

In the Western division, Seattle defeated Denver, 100-94.

With 46 seconds remaining, the Bullets called time after Philadelphia's Doug Collins, who finished with 33 points, missed a shot. Elvin Hayes missed with 32 seconds remaining, but 6-foot guard Charles Johnson rebounded and brought the ball back out.

Johnson launched a corner jump shot with 15 seconds left and Unseld tapped it twice before it finally went in.

The 76ers blew their last chance when guard Lloyd Free, going one-on-one with Hayes, was called for an offensive foul.

Forward Bob Dandridge led the Bullets with 28 points before fouling out with 2:04 remaining. Hayes contributed 21 points for Washington and had 14 rebounds while Unseld finished with 15 rebounds.

Julius Erving contributed 22 points for the 76ers, 14 in the second half.



Cosch Billy Cunningham exhorts his Philadelphia team.

TODAY
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250,000 Francs to the winner.
At the gateway of Paris, SAINT-CLOUD can be DIRECTLY REACHED by numerous and fast means of transport.

Observer

Search for Loneliness

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Greta Garbo wanted to be alone, but most people didn't. They thought it evocative. That one of the great beauties of the age should choose loneliness when all humanity was available for her companionship seemed spooky and probably added to Garbo's allure by suggesting a dark preference in tastes that was utterly alien to the American rest for human communion.



Baker

This was in time past, in the 1930s and 1940s, when Sweden and solitude were still as remote as Cambodia and sheriffs campaigning for the homosexual vote. In time present, loneliness seems to be the aspiration of depressingly large numbers of Americans. Looking at the growing numbers of persons proclaiming happiness from the solitude of private hurrows, you wonder whether we are becoming a race who are simply afraid of people or whether we are finding such joy in self-love that it can only be spoiled by human contact.

Youth is reluctant to marry. When it does, it is reluctant to produce children, but to divorce. When men and women live together, in wedlock or out, the arrangement is often formalized as a "relationship." Sometimes this is defined in legal contracts, as though it were a deal for an exchange of services between parties who distrust each other.

These "relationships" are commonly designed to provide the parties with escape clauses to be invoked when long-term human involvement produces its inevitable messiness. The distaste for the messiness of human relationships is not new, of course. It has always been a characteristic of one of the stock comic figures of American society, the coquettish bachelor.

What made the bachelor comic was his willful refusal to understand the seriousness of the life he deliberately chose because he was too timid to try the water. Nowadays, however, the bachelor is no longer the source of comic literature and film, but a figure of admiration whose example is celebrated as a happy adjustment to the exigencies of a mean-spirited society.

The women's movement attempts to feminize the female bachelor. Newspapers, books and maga-

zines recite happy tales of women who, having successfully skirted the perils of husbands and nest building, have found contented anchorage in private harbors alone with their TV sets, their books, their wine, their pictures, their telephones and their self-fulfillment.

This is a long remove from the day when settlers traveled heavy miles a few times a year to escape the loneliness of prairie solitude in quilting bees and harvest feasts. A long distance even from a not-so-distant time when Americans pulled out of one-horse towns and dusty backwaters and poured into New York seeking people, life, adventure, love and the messiness of human connections.

Nowadays, Americans come to New York to be alone, and the drift toward loneliness is nowhere better illustrated than in the changing sexual customs. A recent report in The New York Times tells of a spreading "asexuality" among New Yorkers. Increasing numbers of persons, it states, are finding that abstinence from sex develops into atrophy of sexual appetite, which makes it quite easy for them to live contentedly without sex.

Not long ago a man told me of a woman who went to an "asexual bar" to pick up men because she could be sure there was no risk of any human involvement. I thought he was joking, but now it seems entirely probable that "asexual bars" will sprout throughout the city to accommodate the growing demand for places where people who want to be alone can do so with people like themselves.

"Asexuality" was preceded by "solosexuality," a practice, heavily dependent upon machinery, which permitted people to subdue the natural instinct for human companionship with the aid of mechanical devices and illustrated manuals on the art of being your own irresistible lover.

"Solosexuality" developed out of "omnisexuality," a product of improved contraceptive technology which permitted people to satisfy the craving for human relationship almost as readily as the craving for an afternoon newspaper, and without much more risk of human involvement. "Asexuality," however, opens the possibility of a society in which perfect loneliness can finally be achieved.

There is a rather elegant nursing home I visit from time to time. In a certain wing almost everyone is totally alone except, now and then, for the occasional visit of someone like myself, the small residue of long-forgotten, messy human relationships. Minds wander in the past here, coming to rest briefly in a moment in 1910 when a younger brother got a thrashing from his daddy, then lurching 40 years ahead to the moment of a son's marriage, a husband's death. Loneliness is almost absolute to the visitor, unable to cross into those dead worlds. He realizes that he may actually avoid loneliness. And if so, will there be people out of the past, people who have to be married, people who have to be buried, day after day, to pass the time? If not, what a loneliness.

Investigators around the United States are exploring its possible application to an astounding array of disorders

Biofeedback Takes Strides Into Medicine

By Leslie Bennetts

NEW YORK (NYT)—Hip-hop artists practiced it. Fast-track artists promoted it. And in the beginning biofeedback had a dubious image inflated by hype and was lumped together by the media with everything from meditation and yoga to est and biorhythms. It was viewed askance by the general public, and with particular suspicion by the medical profession.

But in the last two or three years, biofeedback has made considerable strides toward respectability as the medical community has learned more about its uses and its potential. It is now regarded as a legitimate field for study at least, and perhaps for a great deal more. Investigators around the United States are exploring its possible application to an astounding range of disorders, from hypertension and headache to heart rate abnormalities, epilepsy, stomach ulcers, spastic colitis, asthma, hyperkinesia and learning disabilities in children. Raynaud's disease and chronic anxiety.

These and a host of other problems are being treated experimentally through biofeedback training, which consists of teaching people to be more aware of, and then to control, a broad spectrum of bodily processes once considered involuntary. This kind of internal self-regulation is learned through the use of various biofeedback devices that measure muscle tension, skin temperature and other physiological conditions and relay that information to the subject.

The growing interest has enlarged the Biofeedback Society of America, tripling its membership in the last few years: the current enrollment of 1,300 is growing especially rapidly among doctors.

Rapidly Changing

While some doctors still doubt the utility of biofeedback, advocates contend that lingering suspicion reflects ignorance of new research in a rapidly changing field. Accordingly, for the last two years the American Medical Association has offered biofeedback workshops at annual meetings as part of its continuing physician education program. Even the cautious now temper their skepticism. "I don't

think anybody felt it was hokum," said Dr. Richard Jones, director of the AMA's Division of Scientific Activities. "We just have to wait until there's scientific proof that biofeedback actually accomplishes what it promises to accomplish. I think it's still considered experimental."

Some former critics have changed their minds completely. Less than three years ago, Barry Shmavonian, chief of medical psychology in the department of psychiatry at Temple University Medical School, was described in Clinical Psychology News as "the major investigator in the field" who was "highly critical of claims for biofeedback."

"Initially, I was," Shmavonian said recently. "But gradually I became more and more involved with patient populations, and the results are much more dramatic and meaningful than with test subjects. For example, we have migraine headache patients who are still symptom-free after five years, and we've had phenomenal results with a group of people with Raynaud's disease. But I still have a great many objections to anyone opening shop downtown, buying a couple of instruments and going into business. Biofeedback should be done in a medical center."

Word Association

Many physicians prefer to discuss biofeedback in terms of "voluntary control of physiological processes," fearing that people will associate the word with the image of "some 18-year-old kid training his grandmother to be alpha-productive," said Dr. Joseph Budzynski, director of the Sensory Feedback Unit at ICD Research and Rehabilitation Center in Manhattan. Doctors at ICD and elsewhere are using the technique to get far more complex results than a temporary relaxation "high."

In their work in the rehabilitation of stroke victims and other brain-injured patients, therapists at ICD have found that biofeedback can succeed with patients once deemed hopeless.

Four years ago, when he was 16, Alan Scidier had a near-fatal car accident. When he emerged from his coma, brain damage had left him with impaired motion on his left side. Conventional rehabilitation treatments have not been able to restore normal movement to

Alan's spastic hand and lame leg. Through biofeedback, Alan Scidier is learning to use his crippled limbs again by re-educating his brain to perform old commands in new ways.

Three times a week, for an hour at a time, Alan sits in front of an electromyograph, a computer console with a video screen on top, which is attached to his arm with a battery of wires. The EMG measures muscle tension and translates Alan's movements into a graph on the screen, comparing it with an accompanying diagram of normal motion. The instantaneous visual feedback provides Alan with constant information on how to change each movement, even as he is making it, to bring it closer to normal.

Another Area

The relief of both migraine and tension headaches is another area with promising results. "We've had a great number of patients who had no success with other forms of treatment, but who solved their headache problem with biofeedback," said Dr. Seymour Diamond, director of the Diamond Headache Clinic in Chicago. "That doesn't mean it's a panacea for all headache sufferers, but it's the answer for some."

"We use temperature biofeedback to teach people how to raise the temperature to their hands at the onset of a migraine attack," Diamond explained. "We don't know exactly why it works, but we think that when the blood vessels dilate, the pressure on the surrounding nerve causes the pain." Redirecting the blood flow to the hands instead of the head, therefore, diminishes the pressure and may abort the migraine.

Another important area has been the related problem of controlling stress. "Biofeedback is marvelously adapted to changing maladaptive stress patterns," said Dr. Thomas Budzynski, director of the Biofeedback Institute in Denver, which provides stress management courses for patients from housewives to hard-core business executives, in addition to treating headaches, insomnia, chronic muscle tension and even phobias.

One benefit of biofeedback training can be the reduction of drug use. In some cases, biofeedback may succeed where drugs have failed. Epileptics whose

problem is so severe it cannot be adequately controlled through medication number between 500,000 and a million people in the United States, according to Dr. Barry Sterman, chief of neuropsychology research at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Sepulveda, Calif. He and his colleagues have had considerable success using biofeedback training to help normalize an epileptic's brain waves, thereby reducing the incidence of seizures.

Stop the Stress

Dr. Ken Greenspan, director of the Laboratory and Center for Stress-Related Disorders at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, has focused on biofeedback's application to cardiovascular problems, "treating patients who have arterial blockage throughout the body, and particularly in the legs," he said.

Biofeedback training teaches the patient both to "stop" the stress reaction, and then to learn how to dilate the collateral blood vessels," Greenspan continued.

The relevance of biofeedback is not to medicine, as more businesses explore its stress-reducing benefits for executives and doctors dream about teaching relaxation techniques to schoolchildren as a form of lifelong preventive medicine, such innovations as the University of Michigan's test-anxiety program are proving practical for college students.

Wary of faddish hype, however, experts caution that biofeedback is not to be regarded as a miracle cure. And many worry about over-the-counter devices sold to the unsupervised consumer.

For biofeedback is not a profession in and of itself, according to Elmer Green, director of the Voluntary Controls Program at the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kan., which holds weekly biofeedback workshops for professionals from around the country.

It's a tool for all professions," he said. "The concept of self-regulation, that it's possible to control one's own physiology, has been an atomic bomb. Doctors didn't realize patients were capable of participating in their own health so much. That's an important part of medicine, and it's been ignored in the past. It's not going to be ignored in the future."

Queen Brings a Halt To Runaway Horses

Shouting "whoa, whoa," Queen Elizabeth II grabbed the reins of four runaway horses dragging an overturned coach Saturday, and with the help of her husband, Prince Philip, brought them to a halt. The incident happened during a horsemanship in Windsor Great Park. The carriage, occupied by four troopers from the royal Household Cavalry Regiment, overturned while maneuvering around an obstacle on the course. All four troopers were thrown out but only one was slightly injured. The carriage overturned, the horses dragged it for several hundred yards. "Then I saw the Queen step forward to shout 'whoa' and take hold of the reins. Then Prince Philip came up and they both quieted the animals while the carriage was put back."



Ronnie Welts feeling much better.

Rosalynn Carter has ended a six-day trip to Central America with a promise to return soon for another visit. On Friday she left San Jose, Costa Rica, where, as head of the U.S. delegation, she had attended the inauguration of President Rodrigo Carazo. Mrs. Carter stopped in Guatemala City, where she met briefly with the current and incoming presidents of Guatemala. In San Jose Mrs. Carter promised to "return soon" and in Guatemala City she said, "I would like to come back and spend more time here when I can."

Only one heading home: Chip Carter, the President's son, and his wife Carol left Sydney for home Saturday, saying that one of their happiest memories of their week-long visit was to "cuddle a real live koala bear."

Sophia Loren and Carlo Ponti have a date but may not keep it. A June 24 trial date has been set for the movie producer and actress on charges of illegally transferring \$12 million in Italian lire out of the country. The couple has not been in Italy since Miss Loren was stopped by customs officials in March of last year and are not expected to return for the trial.

Ronnie Welts, 9, of Marina, Calif., thought he was going to die. His parents, Jim and Frances

Welts, convinced others, too, that Ronnie had leukemia, and they received donations from persons touched by the boy's plight. But then a nurse became suspicious of the boy's symptoms, and it was determined that the illness was sham. The parents have been arrested on felony child abuse and fraud charges. Ronnie and a brother are in a foster home.

Vice President and Mrs. Mondale joined actors and political figures Saturday in celebrating the transformation of a decaying block on West 42d Street in New York City into a legitimate theater district, to be known as 42d Street Theater Row. "Everyone said that the tide of pornography and urban decline could not be turned back," Mayor Edward Koch said as he toured the eight new small theaters on the block, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. "And everyone was wrong."

Peggy Lee hasn't set a date but has announced her engagement to Count Philip Ashley, who flew to Toronto Friday to propose to the 38-year-old singer, who is on a Canadian concert tour. It will be the fifth marriage for her.



OFF TO TEL AVIV—Dressed casually for traveling, Jacqueline Onassis left London Heathrow Airport yesterday bound for Tel Aviv. She refused to talk to reporters and her unidentified companion said, "Why don't you just leave her alone?"

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FROM LONDON TO:
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ESCORT GUIDE SERVICE
NO USE IN SITTING ALONE
WHEN IN LONDON
VISITING LONDON

U.S. AUTOMOBILES
General Motors, Chrysler, Ford...
DIAMONDS
Small Swiss Firm
INVESTMENT AGENCY
BUY DIAMONDS
INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
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RESTAURANTS
NIGHT CLUBS
OLD TIMES CLUB
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AIR CHARTER SERVICES
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